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सं० 3] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जनवरी 17, 1981/पौष 27, 1902
No. 3] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1981/PAUSA 27, 1902

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक
अज्ञेय और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1980

का० आ० 168—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) योजना, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उप खण्ड (छ) के अन्वय में, भारत सरकार श्री वी० पी० मल्होत्रा के स्थान पर रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया, बम्बई के प्रांतीय प्रायोजना तथा ऋण कर्ष के सलाहकार डा० एच० बी० शिवमग्गी, को एन० द्वारा बैंक आफ इंडिया के निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एफ० 9(18)/80-बी०ओ०-1(1)]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1980

S.O. 168.—In pursuance of sub-clause (g) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. H. B. Shivamaggi, Adviser, Rural Planning and Credit Cell, Reserve Bank of India Bombay as a Director of the Bank of India vice Shri V. P. Malhotra.

[No. F. 9/18/80-BO-I(1)]

का० आ० 169—बैंकिंग कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अधिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1980 (1980 का 40) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एन० द्वारा श्री डी० जी० बोरकर के स्थान पर श्री एम० एम० गान्धिवराज, उप-मुख्य अधिकारी, बैंकिंग परिवर्तन और विकास विभाग, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बम्बई को ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स के प्रथम बोर्ड के एक सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एफ० 9(18)/80-बी०ओ०-1(3)]

बलदेव सिंह, सहायक सचिव

S.O. 169.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 (40 of 1980), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. N. Govindaraj, Deputy Chief Officer, Department of Banking Operations & Development, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay as a member of the First Board of Directors of Orinetal Bank of Commerce in place of Shri D. G. Borkar.

[No. F. 9/18/80-BO.1(3)]

BALDEV SINGH, Jr. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1980

का० आ० 170—बैंकिंग कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अधिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1980 (1980 का 40) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (3) के खण्ड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार

एतद्वारा श्री एच० एल० आनन्द के स्थान पर श्री टी० के० वेलायुधम, निदेशक, ग्रामीण आयोजना तथा ऋण कक्ष, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बम्बई को ग् वैक प्राप् इंडिया के ५५म निदेशक बोर्ड के एक सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या ७५० ९(१८)/८० बी० ओ०-१(२)]

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1980

S.O. 170.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 (40 of 1980), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri T. K. Velayudham, Director, Rural Planning and Credit Cell, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay as a member of the First Board of Directors of New Bank of India in place of Shri H. L. Anand.

[No. F. 9/18/80-BO.I(2)]

नई दिल्ली, 1 जनवरी, 1981

का० आ० 171.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खण्ड 8 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा श्री इन्दजीत सिंह को 2 जनवरी, 1981 से आरम्भ होकर 1 जनवरी, 1982 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक के प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एफ० 9/37/80-बी०ओ०-१(१)]

New Delhi, the 1st January, 1981

S.O. 171.—In pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 3, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 8, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri Inderjit Singh as the Managing Director of Punjab and Sind Bank for the period commencing on 2nd January 1981 and ending with 1st January, 1982.

[No. F. 9/37/80-BO I (1)]

का० आ० 172.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खण्ड 7 के साथ पठित खण्ड 5 के उप खण्ड (1) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा श्री इन्दजीत सिंह को जिन्हें, 2 जनवरी, 1981 से पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक का प्रबंध निदेशक नियुक्त किया गया है, उसी तारीख से पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एफ० 9/37/80-बी० ओ०-१(२)]

S.O. 172.—In pursuance of sub-clause (1) of clause 5, read with clause 7, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri Inderjit Singh, who has been appointed as the Managing Director of Punjab and Sind Bank with effect from 2nd January 1981, to be the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Punjab and Sind Bank with effect from the same date.

[No. F. 9/37/80-BO. I (2)]

का० आ० 173.—यतः राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खण्ड 3 के अधीन, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल का गठन किया जाता है;

अतः अब उक्त स्कीम के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल का 2 जनवरी, 1981 से गठन करती है, और

(क) निम्नलिखित सारण क के कालम (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्ति को क्रमशः उक्त सारण के कालम (2) में नमूदानी प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के लिए प्रबंध निदेशक, और

(ख) निम्नलिखित सारणी ख में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों को उक्त बैंक के निदेशक नियुक्त करती है।

सारणी-क

(1)	(2)
श्री इन्दजीत सिंह, प्रबंध निदेशक खंड 3 के उपखण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में	2 जनवरी, 1981 से आरम्भ होकर एक जनवरी, 1982 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए

सारणी-ख

- श्री पी० बी० कुलकर्णी, संयुक्त प्रबंधक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, नई दिल्ली
खंड 3 के उपखंड (छ) के अनुसरण में
- श्री एन० आर० रंगनाथन, संयुक्त सचिव, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग)
खंड 3 के उपखंड (ज) के अनुसरण में

[सं० एफ० 9/37/80-बी०ओ०-१(३)]

S.O. 173.—Whereas, a Board of Directors of Punjab and Sind Bank a nationalised bank, is to be constituted under clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said Scheme, the Central Government hereby constitutes the Board of Directors of Punjab and Sind Bank with effect from 2nd January 1981 and appoints—

- the person specified in column (1) of Table A below as the Managing Director of the said Bank for the respective period specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table; and
- the persons specified in Table B below as the Directors of the said Bank.

TABLE-A

(1)	(2)
Shri Inderjit Singh, Managing Director in pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 3.	For the period commencing on 2nd January, 1981 and ending with 1st January, 1982.

TABLE-B

- Shri P.B. Kulkarni, Joint Manager, Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi,
—in pursuance of sub-clause (g) of clause 3.
- Shri N.R. Ranganathan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi,
—in pursuance of sub-clause (h) of clause 3.

[No. F. 9/37/80-BO. I(3)]

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 1981

का० आ० 174.—यतः राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक, पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल का गठन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खण्ड 3 के अधीन किया जा चुका है।

अतः अब उक्त स्कीम के खण्ड 4 के अनुसरण में, एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक के अभिरक्षक (कस्टोडियन) जोकि निदेशक मण्डल के गठन से ठीक पहले उक्त हैमियन में पदासीन थे, तत्काल प्रभावी रूप से उक्त पद पर नहीं रहे।

[संख्या एफ० 9/37/80-बी० ओ०-1(4)]

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1981

S.O. 174.—Whereas the Board of Directors of Punjab and Sind Bank, a nationalised bank, has been constituted under clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980;

Now, therefore, it is hereby notified in pursuance of clause 4 of the said Scheme that the Custodian of Punjab and Sind Bank, holding office as such immediately before the constitution of the Board, has ceased to hold such office with immediate effect.

[No. F. 9/37/80-BO. 1(4)]

नई दिल्ली, 1 जनवरी, 1981

का० आ० 175.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) स्कीम, 1980 के खंड 8 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित खंड 3 के उपखंड (क) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा श्री एम० के० विग को 2 जनवरी, 1981 से आरम्भ होकर 9 अक्टूबर, 1983 को समाप्त होन वाली अवधि के लिए ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स के प्रबन्धक निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एफ० 9/37/80-बी० ओ०-1(1)]

New Delhi, the 1st January 1981

S.O. 175.—In pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 3, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 8, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri M. K. Vig as the Managing Director of Oriental Bank of Commerce for the period commencing on 2nd January 1981 and ending with 9th October, 1983.

[No. F. 9/37/80-BO. 1 (1)]

का० अ० 176.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) स्कीम, 1980 के खंड 7 के साथ पठित खंड 5 के उपखंड (1) अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा श्री एम० के० विग को, जिन्हें 2 जनवरी 1981 से ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स का प्रबन्ध निदेशक नियुक्त किया गया है, उसी तारीख से ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स के निदेशक मण्डल के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एफ० 9/37/80-बी० ओ०-1(2)]

S.O. 176.—In pursuance of sub-clause (1) of clause 5, read with clause 7, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby, appoints Shri M. K. Vig, who has been appointed as Managing Director of the Oriental Bank of Commerce with effect from 2nd January 1981, to be the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Oriental Bank of Commerce with effect from the same date.

[No. F. 9/37/80-BO. I (2)]

का० आ० 177.—यतः राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) स्कीम, 1980 के खंड 3 के अधीन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स के निदेशक मण्डल का गठन किया जाना है;

अतः अब उक्त स्कीम के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स के निदेशक मण्डल का 2 जनवरी, 1981 से गठन करती है; और

- (क) निम्नलिखित सारणी क के कालम (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्ति का क्रमशः उक्त सारणी के कालम (2) में तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के लिए प्रबन्ध निदेशक, और
- (ख) निम्नलिखित सारणी ख में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों का उक्त बैंक के निदेशक नियुक्त करती है।

सारणी-क

(1)	(2)
श्री एम० के० विग प्रबंध निदेशक खंड 3 के उपखंड (क) के अनु- सरण में	2 जनवरी 1981 से आरम्भ होकर 9 अक्टूबर, 1983 को समाप्त होन वाली अवधि के लिए।

सारणी-ख

- श्री एम० एन० गोविन्दराज, उपमुख्य अधिकारी,
बैंकिंग परिवारलन तथा विकास विभाग, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक,
केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, बम्बई-4
खंड 3 के उपखंड (छ) के अनुसरण में
- श्री विनेश चन्द्र, निदेशक, वित्त मंत्रालय,
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग), नई दिल्ली।
खंड 3 के उपखंड (ज) के अनुसरण में

[सं० एफ० 9/37/80-बी० ओ०-1(3)]

S.O. 177.—Whereas, a Board of Directors of Oriental Bank of Commerce, a nationalised bank, is to be constituted under clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980;

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the said Scheme, the Central Government hereby constitutes the Board of Directors of Oriental Bank of Commerce with effect from 2nd January, 1981 and appoints—

- (a) the person specified in column(1) of Table A below as the Managing Director of the said Bank for the respective period specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table; and
- (b) the persons specified in Table B below as the Directors of the said Bank.

TABLE A

(1)	(2)
Shri M.K. Vig, Managing Director,—in pursuance of sub- clause (a) of clause 3.	For the period commencing on 2nd January 1981 and ending with 9th October, 1983.

TABLE B

- Shri M.N. Govindaraj, Deputy
Chief Officer, Department of
Banking Operations and
Development, Reserve Bank of India,
Central Office, Bombay—
—in pursuance of sub-clause
(g) of clause 3.
- Shri Vinesh Chandra, Director,
Ministry of Finance, Depart-
ment of Economic Affairs
(Banking Division), New
Delhi—in pursuance of sub-
clause (h) of clause 3.

[No. F.9/37/80-BO-I(3)]

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 1981

का० अ० 178.—यतः राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक ऑरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स के निवेशक मण्डल का गठन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खंड 3 के अधीन किया जा चुका है।

अतः अब उक्त स्कीम के खंड 4 के अनुसरण में एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स के प्रभिरक्षक (कस्टोडियन) जोकि निवेशक मंडल के गठन से ठीक पहले उक्त हैसियत में पदानीन थे, तत्काल प्रभावी रूप से उक्त पद पर नहीं रहे।

[सं० एक० 9/37/80-बी० ओ०-I(4)]

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1981

S.O. 178.—Whereas the Board of Directors of Oriental Banks of Commerce, a nationalised bank, has been constituted under clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980;

Now, therefore, it is hereby notified in pursuance of clause 4 of the said Scheme that the Custodian of Oriental Bank of Commerce, holding office as such immediately before the constitution of the Board, has ceased to hold such office with immediate effect.

[No. F. 9/37/80-BO. I (4)]

नई दिल्ली, 1 जनवरी, 1981

का० आ० 179.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खंड 8 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित खंड 3 के उपखंड (क) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा श्री आर० श्रीनिवासन को 2 जनवरी, 1981 से आरम्भ होकर 1 जनवरी, 1984 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबन्ध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एक० 9/37/80-बी० ओ०-I(1)]

New Delhi, the 1st January, 1981

S.O. 179.—In pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 3, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 8, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri R. Srinivasan as the Managing Director of the New Bank of India for the period commencing on 2nd January, 1981 and ending with 1st January, 1984.

[No. F. 9/37/80-BO. I (1)]

का० आ० 180.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खंड 7 के साथ पठित खंड 5 के उपखंड (1) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा श्री आर० श्रीनिवासन को, जिन्हें 2 जनवरी, 1981 से न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया का प्रबंध निदेशक नियुक्त किया गया है, उसी तारीख से न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया के निदेशक मण्डल के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० एक० 9/37/80-बी० ओ०-I(2)]

S.O. 180.—In pursuance of sub-clause (1) of clause 5, read with clause 7, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri R. Srinivasan, who has been appointed as managing Director of the New Bank of India with effect from 2nd January 1981, to be the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New Bank of India with effect from the same date.

[No. F. 9/37/80-BO. I (2)]

का० आ० 181.—यतः राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खंड 3 के अधीन राष्ट्रीयकृत न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया के निदेशक मण्डल का गठन किया जाना है,

अतः अब उक्त स्कीम के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया के निवेशक मण्डल का 2 जनवरी, 1981 से गठन करती है; और

(क) निम्नलिखित सारणी के कालम (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्ति को क्रमशः उक्त सारणी के कालम (2) में नरूप्यानी प्रवृत्ति में विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के लिए प्रबन्ध निदेशक, और

(ख) निम्नलिखित सारणी ख में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों को उक्त बैंक के निवेशक नियुक्त करती है:

सारणी क

(1)

(2)

श्री आर० श्रीनिवासन, प्रबन्ध निदेशक 2 जनवरी, 1981 से आरम्भ खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में होकर 1 जनवरी, 1984 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए

सारणी ख

- 1 श्री टी० के० केलामुधम, निदेशक, ग्रामीण आयोजना तथा ऋण कक्ष, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बम्बई
खंड 3 के उपखंड (छ) के अनुसरण में
- 2 श्री अशोक कुमार, निदेशक, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) नई दिल्ली
खंड 3 के उपखंड (ज) के अनुसरण में

[संख्या एक० 9/37/80-बी० ओ०-I(3)]

S.O. 181.—Whereas a Board of Directors of New Bank of India, a nationalised bank, is to be constituted under clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said Scheme, the Central Government hereby constitutes the Board of Directors of New Bank of India with effect from 2nd January, 1981 and appoints—

(a) the person specified in column (1) of Table A below as the Managing Director of the said Bank for the respective period specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table, and

(b) the persons specified in Table B below as the Directors of the said Bank.

TABLE A

(1)

(2)

Shri R. Srinivasan, Managing Director—in pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 3. For the period commencing on 2nd January, 1981 and ending with 1st January, 1984.

TABLE B

1. Shri T.K. Velayudham, Director, Rural Planning and Credit Cell, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay—
—in pursuance of sub-clause (g) of clause 3.

2. Shri Ashok Kumar, Director, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi,—in pursuance of sub-clause (h) of clause 3.

[No. F.9/37/80-BO. I(3)]

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 1981

का० आ० 182.—यत्, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक, न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया के निदेशक मण्डल का गठन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खंड 3 के अधीन किया जा चुका है।

अतः अब उक्त स्कीम के खंड 4 के अनुसरण में, एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया के अभिरक्षक (कस्टोडियन) जोकि निदेशक मण्डल के गठन से ठीक पहले उक्त हैमियन में पदासीन थे, तत्काल प्रभावी रूप में उक्त पद पर नहीं रहे।

[संख्या एक० 9/37/80-बी० प्रो०-I(4)]

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1981

S.O. 182.—Whereas the Board of Directors of New Bank of India, a nationalised Bank, has been constituted under clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980;

Now, therefore, it is hereby notified in pursuance of clause 4 of the said Scheme that the Custodian of New Bank of India, holding office as such immediately before the constitution of the Board, has ceased to hold such office with immediate effect.

[No. F. 9/37/80-BO. I (4)]

का० आ० 183.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 8 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित खंड 3 के उपखंड (क) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा श्री बी० वी० सोनालकर को 2 जनवरी, 1981 से आरम्भ होकर एक जनवरी, 1984 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एक० 9/28/80-बी० प्रो०-I(1)]

S.O. 183.—In pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 3, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 8, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri B. V. Sonalkar as the Managing Director of the Central Bank of India for a period commencing on 2nd January, 1981 and ending with 1st January, 1984.

[No. F. 9/28/80-BO. I (1)]

का० आ० 184.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 7 के साथ पठित खंड 5 के उपखंड (1) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा श्री बी० वी० सोनालकर को जिन्हें 2 जनवरी, 1981 से सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया का प्रबंध निदेशक नियुक्त किया गया है, उसी तारीख से सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया के निदेशक मण्डल के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एक० 9/28/80-बी० प्रो० I(2)]

S.O. 184.—In pursuance of sub-clause (1) of clause 5, read with clause 7, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India,

hereby appoints Shri B. V. Sonalkar, who has been appointed as Managing Director of the Central Bank of India with effect from 2nd January, 1981, to be the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India with effect from the same date.

[No. F. 9/28/80-BO. I(2)]

का० आ० 185.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 8 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित खंड 3 के उपखंड (क) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा श्री एन० वगुल को 2 जनवरी, 1981 से आरम्भ होकर एक जनवरी, 1984 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एक० 9/28/80-बी० प्रो०-I(3)]

S.O. 185.—In pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 3, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 8, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri N. Vaghul as the Managing Director of the Bank of India for a period commencing on 2nd January, 1981 and ending with 1st January, 1984.

[No. F. 9/28/80-BO. I(3)]

का० आ० 186.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 7 के साथ पठित खंड 5 के उपखंड (1) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा श्री एन० वगुल को, जिन्हें 2 जनवरी, 1981 से बैंक आफ इंडिया का प्रबंध निदेशक नियुक्त किया गया है, उसी तारीख से बैंक आफ इंडिया के निदेशक मण्डल के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एक० 9/28/80-बी० प्रो०-I(4)]

S.O. 186.—In pursuance of sub-clause (1) of clause 5, read with clause 7, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri N. Vaghul, who has been appointed as Managing Director of the Bank of India with effect from 2nd January, 1981, to be the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of India with effect from the same date.

[No. F. 9/28/80-BO. I(4)]

का० आ० 187.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 8 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित खंड 3 के उपखंड (क) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा श्री आर० आर० कुमार को 2 जनवरी, 1981 से आरम्भ होकर एक जनवरी, 1984 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एक० 9/28/80-बी० प्रो०-I(5)]

S.O. 187.—In pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 3, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 8, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri R. R. Kumar as the Managing Director of the Union Bank of India for a period commencing on 2nd January, 1981 and ending with 1st January, 1984.

[No. F. 9/28/80-BO. I(5)]

का० आ० 188.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 7 के साथ पठित खंड 5 के उपखंड (1) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के

का० अ।० 194.—केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड, माय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 121-क की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, श्रीर सभी पूर्ववर्ती अधिसूचनाओं को अधिक्रान्त करते हुए, यह निर्देश देता है कि नीचे अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट भारसाधकों के आय-कर आयुक्त (ग्रामीण), उसके स्तम्भ (2) और (3) में तत्सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों

में विनिश्चित आय-कर वाहकों, सिकिलों, जिसमें और रेंजों में आय-कर या प्रतिकर या व्याजकर से निर्धारित जैसे व्यक्तियों के बारे में, जो आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 246 की उपधारा (2) के खंड (क) से (ज) तक, कम्पनी (लाभ) प्रतिकर अधिनियम, 1964 (1964 का 7) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) और व्याज-कर अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 45) की धारा 15 की उपधारा (1) में उल्लिखित किसी भी आदेश से व्यर्थ है और ऐसे व्यक्तियों या ऐसे वर्गों के व्यक्तियों की बाबत भी, जिनके लिए बोर्ड ने आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 246 की उपधारा (2) के खण्ड (1) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार निर्देश किया है या भविष्य में निर्देश दे, कृत्यों का पालन करेंगे :

अनुसूची

भारमाधन और मुख्यालय	आय-कर वाहक सिकिल और जिले	सहायक आय-कर आयुक्त (निरीक्षण) की रेंजें
1	2	3
आयकर आयुक्त (अपील)-I, मद्रास	1 कम्पनीसिकिल-I मद्रास (सभी सेक्शन) 2. विदेशी सेक्शन. मद्रास	नि० आ० आ० (सहा- यक)-I, मद्रास
आयकर आयुक्त अपील-II, मद्रास	1 कम्पनी सिकिल-II, मद्रास (सभी सेक्शन) 2. बेल्लोर सिकिल 3 नगर सिकिल-I, मद्रास 4. कम्पनी सिकिल, मदुरई 5. मदुरई सिकिल 6. विशेष सिकिल, मदुरई (2-12-74 से बनाया गया नया सिकिल) 7. विशेष सर्वेक्षण सिकिल, मदुरई 8. विशेष सिकिल, मदुरई 9. डिन्डीगुल सिकिल (सभी सेक्शन) 10. कराइ कुडी सिकिल (सभी सेक्शन) 11 रामनाथपुरम सिकिल	नि० आ० आ० (सहा- यक)-II, मद्रास नि० आ० आ० (सहा०) I, मदुरई नि० आ० आ० (सहा०) II, मदुरई
आयकर आयुक्त अपील-III मद्रास	1. हुंडी सिकिल I और II, मद्रास 2. कुड्डलोर सिकिल (सभी सेक्शन) 3. बिल्लपुरम सिकिल (सभी सेक्शन) 4 पाडिचेरी सिकिल (सभी सेक्शन) 5. तंजापुर सिकिल (सभी सेक्शन) 6. कुम्भकोनम सिकिल (सभी सेक्शन) 7. नागपट्टिनम सिकिल (सभी सेक्शन) 8. तम्बरम सिकिल (सभी सेक्शन) 9. कांचीपुरम सिकिल (सभी सेक्शन)	म० आ० नि० रेंज IV, मद्रास नि० आ० आ० (सहा०) III, मद्रास नि० आ० आ० (सहा०)-IV, मद्रास

1	2	3
	10. नगर सिकिल II, मद्रास (सभी सेक्शन) 11. नगर सिकिल-III, मद्रास (सभी सेक्शन) 12 नगर सिकिल-IV, मद्रास (सभी सेक्शन) 13 नगर सिकिल-V, मद्रास (सभी सेक्शन) 11 नगर सिकिल, VI, मद्रास (सभी सेक्शन) 15 नगर सिकिल, VII, मद्रास (सभी सेक्शन) 16. बेतन सिकिल I, मद्रास 17. बेतन सिकिल II, मद्रास 18. प्रतिदाय सिकिल, मद्रास 19. विशेष सर्वेक्षण सिकिल, मद्रास 20. बेतन सिकिल, मद्रास 21. निकेलबेनी सिकिल 22. नागरकोटल सिकिल 23. तूतीकोरिन सिकिल 24. वीरुनगर सिकिल 25 कम्पनी सिकिल III, मद्रास 26 कम्पनी सिकिल IV, मद्रास	
आयकर आयुक्त (अपील)-IV, मद्रास	1. मद्रास और मदुरई स्थित सभी केन्द्रीय सिकिल 2. विशेष अन्वेषण सिकिल, क और ख, मद्रास 3. विशेष अन्वेषण सिकिल I, II और III, मद्रास	
आयकर आयुक्त (अपील), कोयम्बटूर	1. कम्पनी सिकिल, I, नि० आ० आ० II, III, IV और V, (महा०) सिंधी कोयम्बटूर 2. नगर सिकिल I, कोय- म्बटूर 3 ऊटकामंड सिकिल, (सभी सेक्शन) 4. पोलाची सिकिल नि० आ० आ० (सहा०) (सभी सेक्शन) I सालेम नि० आ० आ० (सहा०) II सालेम 5. विशेष सर्वेक्षण सिकिल, नि० आ० आ० (महा०) कोयम्बटूर (6-10- 1975 से बनाया गया नया सिकिल) 6. नगर सिकिल II, कोयम्बटूर 7. बेतन सिकिल, कोय- म्बटूर नि० आ० आ० विशेष रेंज, कोयम्बटूर	

1	2	3
	8. एरोड सफिल	
	9. तिरुपुर सफिल	
	10. कोयम्बटूर सफिल, कोयम्बटूर	
	11. विशेष सर्वेक्षण सफिल कोयम्बटूर (भूतपूर्व सफिल)	
	12. सफिल I, कोयम्बटूर	
	13. सफिल II, कोयम्बटूर	
	14. मालेस सफिल	
	15. कम्पनी सफिल, मालेस	
आयकर आयुक्त, (अपील) कोयम्बटूर	16. सफिल I, मालेस	
	17. सफिल II, मालेस	
	18. कृष्ण गिरि सफिल,	
	19. निरुचिरापल्ली सफिल	
	20. नगर सफिल I त्रिची (सभी सेक्शन)	
	21. नगर सफिल II त्रिची (सभी सेक्शन)	
	22. कम्पनी सफिल, त्रिची	
	23. करूर सफिल (सभी सेक्शन)	
	24. पुडुकोट्टई सफिल, (सभी सेक्शन)	
	25. विशेष अन्वेषण सफिल, कोयम्बटूर	
	26. कोयम्बटूर स्थित सभी केन्द्रीय सफिल	
	27. नगर सफिल III कोय- म्बटूर	

यह अधिसूचना 1-9-80 से प्रभावी होगी।

जहाँ कोई आयकर सफिल, वार्ड या जिला या उसका भाग इस अधिसूचना द्वारा भारमाधन से किसी अन्य भारमाधन को अन्तर्गत हो जाता है, वहाँ उस आयकर सफिल वार्ड या जिले या उसके भाग से किए गए निर्धारणों से उत्पन्न होने वाली और उस भारमाधन के, जिससे वह आयकर सफिल, वार्ड या जिला या उसका भाग अन्तर्गत हुआ है, आयकर आयुक्त के समक्ष इस अधिसूचना की तारीख के ठीक पूर्व लंबित अपीले उस तारीख से जिस तारीख को यह अधिसूचना प्रभावी होती है, उस भारमाधन के, जिसकी उक्त सफिल, वार्ड या जिला या उसका भाग अन्तर्गत हुआ है, आयकर आयुक्त को अन्तर्गत की जाएगी और वह उन पर कार्यवाही करेगा।

[म० 3635 (फा० म० 261/20/80-आई टी जे)]
अजय सिंह, अवर सचिव

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 25th August, 1980

INCOME-TAX

S. O. 194 —In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 121-A of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in supersession of all previous notifications, the Central Board of Direct Taxes, hereby directs that the Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals) of the charges specified in column (1) of the

Schedule below, shall perform their functions in respect of such persons assessed to Income-tax or Surtax or interest-tax in the Income-tax Wards, Circles, Districts, and Ranges specified in the corresponding entries in column (2) and column (3) thereof as are aggrieved by any of the orders mentioned in clauses (a) to (h) of sub-section (2) of Section 246 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in sub-section (1) of Section II of Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, (7 of 1964) and in sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Interest Tax Act, 1974 (45 of 1974) and also in respect of such persons or classes of persons as the Board has directed or may direct in future in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of sub-section (2) of Section 246 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

SCHEDULE

Charge with Headquarters	Income-tax Wards/ Circles & Districts	Ranges or Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax
1	2	3
Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)-I, Madras.	1. Companies Circle-I, Madras (all sections) 2. Foreign Section Madras.	IAC(Asstt.)-I, Madras.
Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)-II, Madras	1. Company Circle-II, Madras (all sections) 2. Vellore Circle 3. City Circle-I, Madras. 4. Companies Circle, Madurai 5. Madurai Circle 6. Special Circle, Madurai. (new circle) formed w.e.f. 2-12-74) 7. Special Survey Circle, Madurai. 8. Special Circle, Madurai (erstwhile circle dealing with EPT cases) 9. Dindigul Circle (all sections) 10. Karaikudi Circle (all sections) 11. Ramanathapuram Circle.	IAC(Asstt.)-II Madras. IAC(Asstt.)-I, Madurai. IAC(Asstt.)-II, Madurai.
Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)-III, Madras.	1. Hundi Circle I&II, Madras 2. Cuddalore Circle (all sections) 3. Villupuram Cir. (all sections). 4. Pondicherry Cir. (all sections) 5. Tanjavur Circle (all sections) 6. Kumbakonam Cir. (all sections) 7. Nagapattinam Cir (all sections) 8. Tambaram Cir. (all sections)	IAC, Range-IV, Madras. IAC(Asstt.)-III, Madras IAC(Asstt.)-IV, Madras.

(1)	(2)	(3)	1	2	3
	9. Kancheepuram Cir. (all sections)		Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Coimbatore.	16. Circle I, Salem. 17. Circle II, Salem. 18. Krishnaguru Circles 19. Tiruchirapalli Circle 20. City Cir. I, Trichy (all sec.) 21. City Circle II, Trichy (all sec.) 22. Comp. Circle, Trichy. 23. Karur Circle (all sections). 24. Pudukottai Circle (all sections). 25. Special Investigation Circle, Coimbatore. 26. All Central Circles at Coimbatore.	
	10. City Circle II, Madras (all sec.)				
	11. City Circle III, Madras (all sec.)				
	12. City Circle IV, Madras (all sec.)				
	13. City Circle V, Madras (all sec.)				
	14. City Circle VI, Madras (all sec.)				
	15. City Circle VII, Madras (all sec.)				
	16. Salary Circle I, Madras				
	17. Salary Circle II, Madras				
	18. Refund Circle, Madras				
	19. Spl. Survey Circle, Madras.				
	20. Salaries Circle, Madras				
	21. Tirunelveli Circle				
	22. Nagercoil Circle				
	23. Tuticorin Circle				
	24. Virudhunagar Circle				
	25. Company Circle III, Madras.				
	26. Company Circle IV, Madras.				
Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)-IV, Madras	1. All Central Circles at Madras and Madurai. 2. Special Investigation Circles A & B, Madras. 3. Special Investigation Circles I, II and III, Madras.				
Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), Coimbatore.	1. Com. Circles I, II, III, IAC (Asstt.), IV and V Coimbatore Trichy. 2. City Circle I, Coimbatore. 3. Ootacamund Cir. (all sec.). 4. Pollachi Cir. (all sec.) IAC (Asstt.) 5. Spl. Survey Circle, Salem Coimbatore (new IAC (Asstt.), Circle formed with Coimbatore. effect from 6-10-1975). 6. City Circle II, Coimbatore. 7. Salary Circle, IAC Spl. Range, Coimbatore. 8. Erode Circle 9. Tirupur Circle 10. Coimbatore Cir., Coimbatore. 11. Special Survey Circle, Coimbatore. (erstwhile Circles), 12. Circle I, Coimbatore. 13. Circle II, Coimbatore. 14. Salem Circle. 15. Comp. Circle, Salem.				

This notification will take effect from 1-9-1980.

Whereas an Income-tax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof stands transferred by this notification from one charge to another charge, appeals arising out of assessments made in that Income-tax circle, Ward or District or part thereof and pending immediately before the date of this notification before the Commissioner of Income-tax of the charge from whom the Income-tax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof is transferred shall, from the date of this notification takes, effect be transferred to and dealt with by the Commissioner of Income-tax of the charge to whom the Circle, Ward or District or part thereof is transferred.

[No. 3635/(F. No. 261/20/80-ITJ]

AJAI SINGH, Under Secy.

राजिस्टर संश्लेष

(राजिस्टर विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 1980

का० आ० 195.—निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह राय है कि भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक और समीचीन है कि मशीनी औजारों का निर्यात में पूर्ण क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण किया जाए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट प्रस्ताव बनाए हैं और उन्हें निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम 1964 के नियम 11 के उप-नियम (I) की अपेक्षानुसार निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् को विचारार्थ भेज दिया है;

और उक्त प्रस्तावों पर परिषद् से प्राप्त सिफारिशों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विचार कर लिया है ;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त उप-नियम के अनुमरण में उक्त प्रस्तावों को उन लोगों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित करती है जिनके उनसे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है ।

2. इसके द्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रस्तावों के बारे में कोई आक्षेप या सुझाव देने का हक्क कोई व्यक्ति उन्हें हम आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से पैंतालीस दिन के भीतर निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् "ब्लॉक ट्रेड सेंटर" (8वीं मंजिल) 14/1-बी, एजरा स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700001, को भेज सकता है ।

प्रस्ताव

(1) यह अधिसूचित करना कि मशीनी औजारों का निर्यात से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण किया जाएगा

(2) इस आदेश के उपाबंध-1 में दिए गए मशीन औजारों के निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1980 के प्रारूप के अनुसार निरीक्षण के प्रकार को क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के ऐसे प्रकार के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करना जो निर्यात से पूर्व ऐसे मशीन औजारों पर लागू होंगे।

(3) (क) नियति संविदा में स्वीकृत संविदान्तरक विनिर्देशों को मान्यता देना, परन्तु यह तब जब संविदान्तरक विनिर्देश में विशेष रूप से वर्णित विशेषताएँ नीचे (ख) (ग) या (घ) या (ङ) में वर्णित विनिर्देश के अनुसार हों ; या

(ख) भारतीय या अन्य राष्ट्रीय मानक विनिर्देश को मान्यता देना या

(ग) किसी भी विदेश के सरकारी विभाग या लोकोपयोगी सेवाओं द्वारा अनुमोदित मानकों को मान्यता देना ;

या

(घ) इस अधिसूचना के उपाबंध III में दिए गए विनिर्देशों को मान्यता देना ;

या

(ङ) केन्द्रीय मशीन औजार संस्थान, बंगलूर द्वारा अनुमोदित विनिर्देशों को मान्यता देना ; या

(च) तकनीकी सहयोगियों द्वारा अधिकृत किसी विनिर्देश को ऐसे मशीन औजारों के लिए मानक विनिर्देशों के रूप में मान्यता देना।

(4) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के दौरान ऐसे मशीन औजारों के निर्यात को सब तक प्रतिबन्धित करना जब तक कि उसके साथ निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित अधिकरणों में से किसी एक द्वारा जारी किया गया इस अध्याय का अध्याय-पत्र न हो कि मशीन औजारों के परीक्षण क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण से संबंधित बातों को पूरा करने हैं और निर्यात योग्य हैं।

3. इस आदेश की कोई भी कल भागी केलाओं को भू-मार्ग, वायु मार्ग या समुद्र मार्ग द्वारा मशीन औजारों के वास्तविक नमूनों के विवरण को लागू नहीं होगी।

4. इस आदेश में "मशीन औजार" से वह शक्तिचालित मशीन अभिप्रेत है जो धातु या किसी अन्य वस्तु पर काटने, संरचना करने, भौतिक/रसायन प्रक्रिया द्वारा कोई क्रिया करती है या उपाबंध II में दी गई उन तकनीकों का समुच्चय है और इसके अन्तर्गत उसमें दिए गए उसके पुर्जे और उपसाधन भी हैं।

उपाबंध I

निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 के अधीन बताए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित नियमों का प्रारूप।

1 संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम मशीन औजारों का निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम 1980 है।

2 परिभाषाएं:—इन नियमों में जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अर्थ-क्षिप्त न हो—(क) "अधिनियम" से निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) "अधिकरण" से अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन मुम्बई, कलकत्ता, कोचीन, विल्सी और मद्रास में स्थापित अधिकरणों में से कोई एक अधिकरण अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) "मशीन औजारों" से वह शक्ति चालित मशीन अभिप्रेत है जो धातु या किसी अन्य वस्तु पर काटने, संरचना करने, भौतिक/रसायन प्रक्रिया द्वारा कोई क्रिया करती है या उपाबंध II में दी गई उन तकनीकों का समुच्चय है और इसके अन्तर्गत उसमें दिए गए उसके पुर्जे और उपसाधन भी हैं।

3. क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण

(1) क्वालिटी नियंत्रण:—निर्यात के लिए आशियत मशीन औजारों का क्वालिटी नियंत्रण इस दृष्टि से किया जाएगा कि वह इससे उपाबंध अनुसूची I में दिए गए निबंधन स्तरों और निर्माण के विभिन्न स्तरों पर निम्नलिखित निबंधनों का प्रयोग करते हुए अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है अर्थात्—

(i) क्रय की गई सामग्री और संघटक नियंत्रण :—

(क) प्रयोग की जाने वाली सामग्री या संघटकों के गुण-धर्मों को समाविष्ट करने हुए विनिर्माता क्रय विनिर्देश अधिकृत करना और आने वाले लक्ष्यों की सबसे अनुरूपता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उनके सतत निरीक्षण या परीक्षण के पर्याप्त साधन होंगे ;

(ख) स्वीकृत परीक्षणों के साथ या तो क्रय विनिर्देशों की अपेक्षाओं की संयुष्टि करने वाला प्रमाणपत्रों का परीक्षण या निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्र होगा, जिस वशा में विनिर्माता उन परीक्षण या निरीक्षण प्रमाण-पत्रों की शुद्धता को संतुष्ट करने के लिए विशिष्ट प्रमाणपत्रों की दृष्टि से कालिक परीक्षण (अर्थात् एक जैसे माल के लिए एक प्रमाणपत्रों के लिए प्रत्येक तिमाही में एक बार) करेगा, या क्रय की गई सामग्री या संघटकों का कारखाने के भीतर प्रयोगशाला में या किसी अन्य प्रयोगशाला या परीक्षण गृह में नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण या परीक्षण किया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्रिये जाने वाले निरीक्षण या परीक्षण के लिए नमूनों का लिया जाना अभिविहित अन्वेषण पर आधारित होगा ;

(घ) निरीक्षण या परीक्षण किए जाने के बाद स्वीकृत तथा अस्वीकृत सामग्री या घटकों को पृथक करने के लिए और अस्वीकृत सामग्री या घटकों के व्ययन के लिए व्यवस्थित पद्धतियां अमल में आएंगी ;

(ङ) विनिर्माता ऊपर विनिर्दिष्ट नियंत्रणों के संबंध में पर्याप्त अभिलेख नियमित और व्यवस्थित ढंग से रखेगा।

(ii) प्रक्रिया नियंत्रण :—

(क) विनिर्माता विनिर्माण की विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं के लिए विस्तृत प्रक्रिया विनिर्देश अधिकृत करेगा।

(ख) प्रक्रिया विनिर्देश में अधिकृत प्रक्रियाओं के नियंत्रण के लिए उपस्कर उपकरण और सुविधाओं की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था होगी।

(ग) विनिर्माण की प्रक्रिया के दौरान प्रयुक्त नियंत्रणों के सत्यापन का संभव होना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विनिर्माता पर्याप्त अभिलेख रखेगा।

(iii) उत्पादन नियंत्रण :—

(क) अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन मान्यताप्राप्त विनिर्देशों के अनुसार उत्पादक का परीक्षण करने के लिए विनिर्माता के पास

या तो अपनी परीक्षण सुविधाएं होंगी या उसकी पहुंच वहां तक होगी जहां ऐसी परीक्षण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) परीक्षण के लिए नमूना का लिपा जाना (जहां अपेक्षित है) अभिलिखित अवधि पर अधमरित होगा।

(ग) विनिर्माता किए गए परीक्षणों के संबंध में पर्याप्त अभिलेख नियमित और व्यवस्थित रूप में रखेगा।

(iv) परीक्षण नियंत्रण :—

(क) विनिर्माता, उत्पाद को मौसम के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए, विस्तृत विनिर्देश अधिकृत करेगा।

(ख) उत्पाद को भंडारण और अभिवहन, दोनों के दौरान, अच्छी तरह से परिरक्षित किया जाएगा।

(v) मौसम गंधी नियंत्रण :—

विनिर्माता उत्पादन और निरीक्षण में प्रयुक्त गेजों और उपकरणों की कालिक जांच या अंशोद्धरण करेगा और अभिलेख पुस्तक के रूप में रखेगा।

(vi) पैकिंग नियंत्रण :—

विनिर्माता निर्यात किए जाने वाले पैकेजों के लिए, विस्तृत पैकिंग विनिर्देश अधिकृत करेगा और उनका पूर्णतया पालन करेगा।

(2) निरीक्षण—निर्यात के लिए आशयित मशीन औजारों का निरीक्षण हमने उपाबद्ध अनुसूची 2 के अनुसार परेक्षण में से नमूने लेकर किया जाएगा जिसकी परीक्षा और परीक्षण इस दृष्टि से किया जाएगा कि परेक्षण अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप हैं।

4. निरीक्षण का आधार :—निर्यात के लिए आशयित मशीन औजारों का निरीक्षण हम दृष्टि से किया जाएगा कि वे अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप हैं।

(क) यह सुनिश्चित करके किया जाएगा कि विनिर्माण की प्रक्रिया के दौरान, नियम 3 के उप-नियम (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट क्वालिटी नियंत्रण का प्रयोग किया गया है; या

(ख) नियम 3 के उप-नियम (2) के अनुसार किए गए निरीक्षण के आधार पर किया जाएगा,

या

(ग) दोनों द्वारा किया जाएगा।

5. निरीक्षण की प्रक्रिया :—

(1) (क) मशीन औजारों के परेक्षण को नियत करने का हक नियतकर्ता ऐसा करने के अपने समय की लिखित सूचना किसी एक अधिकरण को देगा और ऐसी सूचना के साथ या तो यह घोषणा करेगा कि मशीन औजारों का परेक्षण नियम 3 के उप-नियम (1) में निर्दिष्ट नियंत्रणों के अनुसार क्वालिटी नियंत्रण उपायों का प्रयोग करके विनिर्मित किया गया है या किया जा रहा है और परेक्षण इस प्रयोजन के लिए मान्यताप्राप्त मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप हैं;

या

सभी तकनीकी विशेषताओं का ध्यान देते हुए परेक्षण करेगा कि वे नियत संविदा में अनुबंधित विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप हैं और जिससे अधिकरण नियम 3 के उप-नियम (2) के अनुसार निरीक्षण कर सके।

(ख) निर्यातकर्ता ऐसी सूचना की एक प्रति परिषद् के निकटतम कार्यालय को भी उसी समय देगा।

परिषद् के कार्यालयों के पते निम्नलिखित हैं :—

मुख्य कार्यालय

नियत निरीक्षण परिषद्,
'बल्क ट्रेड सेक्टर' (8वीं मंजिल),
141-बी एडवा स्ट्रीट,
कलकत्ता 700001।

क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय

(i) नियत निरीक्षण परिषद्,
अमन बैम्बल (5वीं मंजिल)
113, महर्षि कर्वे रोड,
मुम्बई-400004।

(ii) नियत निरीक्षण परिषद्,
मनोहर बिन्दिग,
मद्रास गांधी रोड,
एरनाकुलम, कोचीन-682001।

(2)

(iii) नियत निरीक्षण परिषद्,
म्युनिसिपल मार्केट, बिन्दिग,
3, मरुस्वामी मार्ग, करौल बाग,
नई दिल्ली-110005।

(2) निर्यातकर्ता अधिकरण को, परेक्षण पर लगाए गए पहचान चिह्न भी देगा।

(3) उप-नियम (1) के अधीन प्रत्येक सूचना और घोषणा निर्यातकर्ता या विनिर्माता के परिसर से परेक्षण के भेज जाने से कम से कम सात दिन पूर्व अधिकरण के कार्यालय में अवश्य पहुंच जाएगी।

(4)-(क) उप-नियम (1) के अधीन सूचना और घोषणा प्राप्त होने पर अधिकरण, नियम 4 के अधीन यथा उपबन्धित निरीक्षण और इस संबंध में परिषद् द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के, यदि कोई हों, आधार पर अपना यह समाधान कर लेने पर परेक्षण का विनिर्माण उसे लागू मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुसार किया गया है सात दिन के भीतर यह घोषणा करते हुए प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करेगा कि मशीन औजारों का परेक्षण नियमित-योग्य है।

परन्तु यदि अधिकरण का इस प्रकार समाधान नहीं होता है तो वह उक्त सात दिन के भीतर ऐसा प्रमाण पत्र देने से इंकार कर देगा और ऐसे इंकार की सूचना, उसके कारणों सहित, निर्यातकर्ता को देगा।

(ख) ऐसे मामलों के निचय, जहां निर्यातकर्ता स्वयं मशीन औजारों के परेक्षण का विनिर्माण है और निरीक्षण नियम 4 के उपबन्ध (क) या (ग) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार किया जाता है, (अन्य सभी मामलों में निरीक्षण की समाप्ति के पश्चात्) अधिकरण यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए परेक्षण के पैकेजों को इस ढंग से तुरन्त सीलबंद करेगा कि सीलबंद माप में हस्तक्षेप न किया जा सके। परेक्षण अस्वीकृत हो जाने की दशा में, यदि निर्यातकर्ता की अभिप्रेक्षा इच्छा पर परेक्षण को अधिकरण द्वारा सीलबंद नहीं किया गया है तो ऐसे मामले में निर्यातकर्ता अस्वीकृति के विरुद्ध नियम 8 के अधीन अपील करने का हकदार नहीं होगा।

6. निरीक्षण का स्थान—इन नियमों के प्रयोजन के लिए मशीन औजारों का निरीक्षण

(क) विनिर्माता के परिसर पर किया जाएगा

या

(ख) उस परिसर पर किया जाएगा जहां निर्यातकर्ता मशीन औजारों का परेक्षण निरीक्षण के लिए प्रस्तुत करता है, परन्तु यह तब जब वहां निरीक्षण और परीक्षण के प्रयोजन के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाएं विद्यमान हैं।

7 निरीक्षण फीस :—जब निरीक्षण नियम 4(क) और (ग) के आधार पर किया जाता है तब पोत पर्यन्त निशुल्क मूल्य के प्रत्येक सौ रुपये के लिए तीस पैसे की दर से फीस और (2) जब निरीक्षण ऊपर नियम 4(ख) के आधार पर किया जाता है तब प्रत्येक परेषण के लिए कम से कम सौ रुपये के अधीन रहते हुए पोत पर्यन्त निशुल्क मूल्य के प्रत्येक सौ रुपये के लिए पचास पैसे की दर से फीस :

निर्यातकर्ता निरीक्षण फीस के रूप में अभिकरण को देगा।

8. अपील —

(1) नियम 5 के उपनियम (4) के अधीन प्रमाण-पत्र देने से अभिकरण द्वारा इकार कर दिए जाने से व्यथित कोई व्यक्ति

ऐसे इकार की सुचना प्राप्त होने से बस दिन के भीतर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियुक्त अपील पैनल को, जिसमें कम से कम तीन और अधिक से अधिक मान्य व्यक्ति होंगे, अपील कर सकेगा।

(2) अपील पैनल की कुल सदस्यता के कम से कम दो तिहाई सदस्य गैर सरकारी होंगे।

(3) अपील पैनल की गणपूर्ति तीन सदस्यों से होगी।

(4) अपील प्राप्त होने के पन्द्रह दिन के भीतर निपटा दी जाएगी।

अनुसूची—I

(नियम 3 देखिए)

निर्यात का स्तर

क्रम सं०	परीक्षण/निरीक्षण की विशेषताएं	अपेक्षाएं	निरीक्षण/परीक्षण किए जाने वाले नमूनों की संख्या	लॉट आकार/आवृत्ति	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	कच्ची सामग्री				
1.1	रसायन सम्मिश्रण	मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुसार	मानक ए०क्यू०एल० के आधार पर	प्रत्येक परेषण	जहां उत्पादक के परीक्षण प्रमाण पत्र द्वारा समर्थित हो वहां इन विशेषताओं का सत्यापन पाँच परेषणों में कम से कम एक बार किया जाएगा।
1.2	यांत्रिक गुण	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
2.	सघटक				
2.1	कार्यकौशल और फिनिश	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
2.2	विमाएं	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
2.3	रसायन/भौतिक विशेषताएं	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
3.	प्रक्रिया नियंत्रण				
3.1	हलाई				
3.1.1	चाक्षुष और विमाएं	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	प्रत्येक दिन का उत्पादन	—यथोक्त—
3.1.2	तनन सामर्थ्य, अनुप्रस्थ शक्ति % दोषीकरण और कठोरता	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
3.1.3	रसायनिक संरचना	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
3.1.4	जलीय परीक्षण (जब कभी अपेक्षित हो)	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
3.2	यंत्रीकरण				
3.2.1	चाक्षुष और विमाएं	मानक विनिर्देशों के अनुसार	ए० क्यू०एल० मानक के आधार पर	प्रत्येक दिन का उत्पादन	
3.3	वाष्प				
3.3.1	चाक्षुष और विमाएं	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	विनिर्माण की एक जैसी दशा के अधीन उत्पादन का प्रत्येक बैच	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.4	ताप अभिक्रिया				
3.4.1	तापमान	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	प्रत्येक भरण	
3.4.2	समय	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
3.4.3	कठोरता	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
3.4.4	आक्षुप	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
3.5	विद्युत् लेपन				
3.5.1	उष्मक संकेन्द्रण	मानक विनिर्देश के अनुसार	ए०क्यू०एल० मानक के आधार पर	प्रत्येक भरण	
3.5.2	उष्मक तापमान		—यथोक्त—		
3.5.3	डिपिंग समय		—यथोक्त—		
3.5.4	बोल्डता		—यथोक्त—		
3.5.5	ऐम्पियर		—यथोक्त—		
3.5.6	परीक्षण				
3.5.6.1	लेपन फरल की मोटाई		—यथोक्त—		
3.5.6.2	आसंजन		—यथोक्त—		
3.5.6.3	लक्षण कुहार		—यथोक्त—		
3.6	वैलिंग/गुदाई				
3.6.1	आक्षुप	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	विनिर्माण की एक जैसी दशा के अधीन उत्पादन का प्रत्येक बैच	
3.6.2	विमाण	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
3.6.3	वैल परीक्षण	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
3.7	संसेचन				
3.7.1	विस्फामिता	}			
3.7.2	वस्युम गेज पठन		—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—
3.7.3	समय		—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—
3.7.4	तापमान	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	प्रत्येक भरण	
3.8	डार्किस्टिंग				
3.8.1	डार्क प्रौर धातु का तापमान	}			
3.8.2	डलाई दबाव		—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—
3.8.3	आक्षुप				
3.8.4	वरार खोज				
3.9	वसारित करना				
3.9.1	उष्मक संरचना	}	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	प्रत्येक भरण
3.9.2	उष्मक तापमान				
3.9.3	डिपिंग समय				
3.9.4	आक्षुप				
3.10	सेकता				
3.10.1	तापमान	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
3.10.2	संसाधन का समय	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
1.3.11	समंजन	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	प्रत्येक	
3.12	पेंट करना				
3.12.1	शाट ब्लास्ट सहित तैयार करना	मानक विनिर्देश के अनुसार	मानक ए०क्यू०एल० के आधार पर	एक जैसी दशा के अधीन प्रत्येक बैच का उत्पादन	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.12.2	विस्कासिता	मानक विनिर्देश के अनुसार	मानक ए०क्यू०एल० के आधार पर	एक जैसी दशा के अधीन प्रत्येक बैच का उत्पादन	
3.12.3	तापमान				
3.12.4	ममय				
3.12.5	आसजन				
3.12.6	पेन्ट परत की मोटाई				
4	उत्पाद नियंत्रण				
4.1	कार्यकौशल और फिनिश	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	—यथोक्त—	
4.2	निष्पादन	मानक विनिर्देश मैन्युअल के अनुसार	प्रत्येक	—यथोक्त—	
5.	मौसम संबंधी नियंत्रण				
5.1	घोड़ा और गेज जिनके अंतर्गत तापमान गेज, बाब गेज आदि हैं	शुद्धता	प्रत्येक	नियमित कालिक प्रावृत्ति पर	
5.2	जिग और फिक्सचर	—यथोक्त—	प्रत्येक	नियमित कालिक प्रावृत्ति पर	
*6.	पैकिंग				
6.1	रूपरंग	—यथोक्त—	प्रत्येक	प्रति परेपण	
6.2	पात परीक्षण	—यथोक्त—	एक	—यथोक्त—	
6.3	रोलिंग परीक्षण	—यथोक्त—	एक	—यथोक्त—	
6.4	जल फुहार परीक्षण	—यथोक्त—	एक	प्रति डिजाइन	

*पैकेज की फिनिश अच्छी की जाएगी और देखने में सुन्दर होगा।

पैकेज में री अंतर्वस्तु इस प्रकार से पैक की जाएगी कि वह नीचे दिए गए पात परीक्षण, रोलिंग परीक्षण और जल फुहार परीक्षण को सहन कर सके।

- पात परीक्षण (केवल 37 कि० ग्रा० तक के भार तक निर्बाधित होगा) 150 से०मी० की ऊंचाई से गिराया जाने वाला पैकेज एक बार यही समतल सतह पर, एक बार लम्बे किनारे पर और एक बार उसके किसी भी किनारे पर गिराया जाएगा।
- रोलिंग परीक्षण (केवल 500 कि० ग्रा० तक के भार तक निर्बाधित होगा) रोलिंग करने के लिए पैकेज को इसके किसी भी ओर 6 मीटर आगे की तरफ और 6 मीटर पीछे की तरफ या 12 मीटर एक ही तरफ रोल किया जाएगा।
- जल फुहार परीक्षण—पैकेजों को पांच मिनट के लिए सामान्य आकस्मिक मानसून बौछार के समतुल्य जल फुहार में रखा जाएगा।

अनुसूची II

(नियम 3 देखिए)

नमूना सारणी

लॉट आकार	निरीक्षण और परीक्षण के लिए लिए जाने वाले नमूनों की सं०	दोषों की अनुमेय संख्या
सं०		
15 तक	2	0
16 से 25 तक	3	0
26 से 100 तक	5	0
101 से 150 तक	8	0
151 से 300 तक	13	0
301 से 500 तक	20	1
501 से 1000	32	2
1001 और अधिक	50	3

उपसंहार II

प्रकारों के अनुसार मशीन औजारों का समूहीकरण

(क) धातु पर त्रिया करने बिन्स हटाने के लिए मशीन औजार

- प्लेन करने, आकार देने, खांचेदार और छेद करने वाली मशीनें
- खराब
- कैम्पटन और टरेट खराब, स्वचालित खराब।
- चूड़ी डालने की मशीन
- ड्रिलिंग तथा बेघन मशीन
- मिलिंग मशीन
- चिराई और भरसे वाली मशीन, अपघर्षी मशीन
- पीसने, पालिश करने और सूक्ष्म घर्षण मशीन
- गियर कटिंग और फिनिशिंग मशीन
- धातु को हटाने की अपरम्परागत मशीन
- विशेष मशीन औजार और युनिट हैंड।

(ख) धातु पर त्रिया करने और बनाने के लिए मशीन औजार

- यांत्रिक दबाव
- जलीय दबाव
- बादर कार्य करने की मशीन

4. काटने की मशीनें
5. तार पर कार्य करने की मशीन
6. चटखनी, पेंच, डिल्ली और रिनेट बनाने की मशीन
7. दबाव डलाई मशीन
8. विद्युत और गैस ड्रेड शक्ति औजार
9. वैजिङ मशीन और उपकरण कठोरता और तापक मशीन भौतिक/रसायनिक प्रक्रिया
5. परीक्षण मशीन

मशीन औजारों के पुर्जों और उपसाधन

क. मशीन औजारों के उपसाधन

ख. मृदमत्ता औजार, नक़िल औजार, मापक यंत्र

उपबन्ध III

निर्यात के लिए मशीन के औजारों की आवश्यकता

हम दम्तावेज में निर्यात किए जाने वाले मशीन के औजारों की कुछ न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं को अधिकाधिक किया है। निरीक्षण और परीक्षण सामान्य उद्देश्य मशीन के औजारों के कनिष्ठ न्यूनतम निष्पादन, स्तर सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक है।

निर्यात के लिए मशीन के औजारों की बाह्य अपेक्षाएँ

1. दस्तावेज

मशीन के साथ भेजे जाने वाले दस्तावेजों के अनुरूप निम्नलिखित होंगे,

- प्रत्येक निर्देशिका, दो प्रतियों में
- प्रेषित मर्कों की परीक्षण सूची
- विद्युत परिपथ आरेख, दो प्रतियों में,
- स्थानिकीय शुद्धता पर निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट

ये जलमहू आवरण में पैक की जाएंगी और पैकिंग केम के भीतर सुरक्षित रखी जाएंगी।

1.1. अनुदेश निर्देशिका—अनुदेश निर्देशिका भारतीय मापक डी० एम०सी०, ई०सी० 10(93) पी 2 "तकनीकी निर्देशिकाओं में जानकारी के प्रस्तुतीकरण के लिए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त" के अनुसार होगी।

2. बाह्य निरीक्षण

2.1. पेंटिंग—पेंट की हुई सतह पर समान रूप से चमकदार होगी और पेंट की हुई सतह पर बारीक रेखा के समान दरारें, पपड़ी उखड़ा भाग जैसी कृटियाँ नहीं होंगी। पेंटिंग स्नेहक और सीखे तेलों को सहन करने योग्य होनी चाहिए। यदि आवश्यकता हो तो मशीन के पुर्जों को भी भिन्न-भिन्न रंगों से पेंट किया जा सकता है। पेंट के रंग सामान्य रूप से सफ़ा में निर्दिष्ट होंगे और इनका पालन किया जाना चाहिए। गियर बक्सों (अथवा धारक प्रभरण पेटी, एअर आदि) की आन्तरिक दीवारों तेल में भिगोई जाएंगी और कर्तन तर्कों पर सुरक्षात्मक पेंट का लेपन किया जाएगा।

2.2 नाम पट्टिका—प्रत्येक मशीन औजारों पर नाम पट्टिका लगी होगी जिस पर मशीन का प्रकार, विनिर्माण का वर्ष, विनिर्माण का नाम और पता तथा मशीन की क्रम संख्या स्पष्ट रूप से लिखी होगी।

उपसाधन और अन्तर्बदल पुर्जों स्पष्ट चिह्नित होने चाहिए। चिह्न के साथ आवश्यक जानकारी होगी जैसे कालेट पर शिकंजा और परिवर्तन गियर के दांते और माइयूल।

जो मशीन पर चिपकाई गई नाम पट्टिका और नॉट स्पष्ट और प्रमुख स्थान पर होने चाहिए।

2.3 सामान्य मजबूत—डलाई पर तीव्र किनारों और प्रक्षेपों को, जहाँ तक हो सके, समतल कर दिया जाएगा या हटा दिया जाएगा।

मशीन की गई सतह डलाई साफ चिकने होने चाहिए। सतह पर छोटी-छोटी अनियमितताओं को ठीक किया जा सकता है उदाहरणार्थ, पेंट करने में पहले पट्टी के साथ आवरण करके।

सामान्यतया विद्युज्य भागों की आपस में मिलने वाली सतह के जोड़ पर पट्टी नहीं लगानी चाहिए, हर दशा में विद्युज्य भागों के बीच स्पष्ट सीमाक्रम होना चाहिए।

पुर्जों की बाह्य रूप रेखा मुख्यवर्धित होनी चाहिए तथा एक भाग से दूसरे भाग की ओर अभिवर्धन धीरे-धीरे और साफ (प्रवाहयुक्त) होना चाहिए।

प्रक्षेपणपट के मुख इस प्रकार मशीन किए जाएंगे कि उनकी सतह साफ और चिकनी हो जाए मशीन के बाहरी और लगे पेंच के भीथ, विबरी आदि को जंग से सुरक्षित रखा जाना चाहिए। क्रियाशील सीवरों और हस्तकर्मों के चेहरे पर चिकनी पालिश होनी चाहिए तथा उन्हें जंग से सुरक्षित रखने के लिए उनकी सतह पर यथोचित अभिक्रिया की जानी चाहिए।

जिम मशीन के लिए उचित जकड़नियों का प्रयोग किया जाना है उसके ठक्कन और द्वारों को सुचारु रूप से जकड़ना चाहिए। यदि ठक्कन और दरवाजे उस भाग को छिपा लेने हैं जो अनुक्षण और समायोजन के लिए सुगमता में पहुँच प्राप्त होने चाहिए तो उस दशा में उचित निट-कमिया लगानी चाहिए। यदि बड़े भागों में बार-बार ध्यान की आवश्यकता न हो तो उन्हें स्थायी रूप से बांध देना चाहिए। यदि ठक्कन हाईड्रोलिक पावरपेक या विद्युत मोटर को ठक लेता है तो संवातन के लिए जिनमिली ठक्कन लगाने चाहिए।

3. मशीन अवयव और उप-संचटक

3.1 निर्देशन मार्ग—बैड निर्देशन मार्ग की कठोरता 170 से 230 बी०एच०एन० होनी चाहिए। स्नाइडों के लिए, जैसे सैडल, क्राम स्नाइड आदि, 160 से 230 बी०एच०एन० का कठोरता मूल्य अनुज्ञेय होगा।

सारणी 1 में दिए गए निर्देशन मार्ग की लम्बाई के साथ कठोरता में अनुज्ञेय परिवर्तन।

सारणी 1

निर्देशन मार्ग की लम्बाई के साथ कठोरता में अनुज्ञेय परिवर्तन	
निर्देशन मार्ग की लम्बाई	कठोरता में परिवर्तन
2000 मि०मी० तक	20 बी०एच०एन०
2000 मि०मी० से 3500 मि०मी० तक	25 बी०एच०एन०
3500 मि०मी० से 5000 मि०मी० तक	30 बी०एच०एन०
5000 से अधिक	35 बी०एच०एन०

विभिन्न खंडों का समंजन करने से बने बैड और निर्देशन मार्ग के लिए कठोरता में अधिकतम अनुज्ञेय परिवर्तन पूरी लम्बाई पर 45 बी०एच०एन० है। दो समीपवर्ती भागों की कठोरता में अंतर 35 बी०एच०एन० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

कठोर की गई सतह 500 मि०मी० निर्देशन मार्ग की कठोरता 35 से 40 एच० आर०सी० तक होगी। कठोर की गई इस्थान निर्देशन मार्ग की कठोरता 55 से 60 एच०आर०सी० तक होनी चाहिए।

स्नाइडों को निर्देशों में लैक समायोजन के लिए लगाई गई फनीदार पट्टियाँ ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो क्षपस से मिलने वाली सतहों पर उचित बैठे। कार्यकरण के दौरान लैक की किसी भी संभावना को रोकने के लिए लैक का समायोजन करने के लिए लगाए गए पेंच और अन्य युक्तियाँ उन्हें दृढ़ता से स्थिति में रखेंगी। समायोजन करने के लिए सुगमता से पहुँच होनी चाहिए। घिसाई के पश्चात् अंतराल के पुनः समायोजन के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। धूल और चिपों के प्रवेश को रोकने के लिए वाक्पूरों का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

3.2 तुर्क तथा तुर्क संभार—खंडो या औजारों के कसने तथा क्रिया-त्मक सतहों के लिए बनाई गई तुर्क की बाह्य केंद्रीय सतहों की 55 से 60 एच०आर०मी० तक कठोरता की जाएगी।

तुर्क तथा शीफ्ट के समायोजन बेयरिंग की घिसाई के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। बेयरिंग की निकासी के समायोजन के लिए मुगम पहुंच का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। अन्तराल के समायोजन की पद्धति का उल्लेख अनुश्रेय निर्देशिका में होना चाहिए।

3.3 गियर बक्स और संचरण व्यवस्था—5 मि० सेकेंड से अधिक की परिक्षीय गति के साथ चलने वाले गियरों को मुख्यतः कठोरकृत और समुहकृत किया जाना चाहिए। गियर पट्टियों की शुद्धता उपयोग के आधार पर भागतीय मानक 4058, 4059, 4702, 4725 और 7504 के अनुरूप होगी।

संचरण ड्राईव में शिकंजों का विन्यास संचरण किए जाने वाले अधिकतम एंडन के 120% के अनुसार होना चाहिए।

3.4 औजार धारक और विशेष काटने वाले औजार—मशीनों में मानक औजार प्रयोग किए जाने चाहिए। केवल विशेष दशाओं में ग्राहक के अनुमोदन से अमानक औजारों के ब्योरे दिए जाने चाहिए। ऐसी दशाओं में ग्राहक को काटने वाले औजार के ब्योरे दिए जाने चाहिए।

यहो बात हाथ के औजारों के संबंध में भी लागू होती है। अमानक हाथ के औजारों की दशा में ये मशीन के साथ ही दिए जाने चाहिए। शीघ्र औजार बदलने की पोस्ट के शिकंजे की सतहों को घिसाई प्रतिरोध के लिए कठोरकृत किया जाना चाहिए।

3.5 शक्ति चालित अनुलम्बी स्लाइडों के मामले में यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि स्लाइड के साथ अपरिवर्तनीय चालन अवयव लगा होगा। यह इसलिए होगा कि या सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि शिकंजा न की गई स्थिति में भी स्लाइडों को उसकी स्थिति में रखा जाए।

3.6 विभिन्न अवयवों तथा छटकों के लिए प्रयुक्त सामग्री तथा उनकी ताप अभिक्रिया सामान्यतः स्वीकृत मार्गों के अनुरूप होगी।

4. परीक्षण

4.1 समतलन और शिकंजा—समतलन और शिकंजा लगाने के लिए मशीन के बेस पर आवश्यक व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इसमें समतलन पेचों के लिए आधार कब्जे और चड़ीदार छिद्रों के लिए छिद्र भी सम्मिलित होंगे। छिद्रों की स्थिति अनुदेश निर्देशिका में वर्णित आधार योजना के अनुरूप होना चाहिए। परीक्षण करने से पहले मशीन को विनिर्माता की सिफारिश के अनुसार समतल और शिकंजा लगाया जाएगा।

4.2 मशीन के मुख्य तकनीकी विनिर्देशों में वे सभी मर्दे सम्मिलित होंगी जो सुसंगत भारतीय मानक भा०मा० 6893 "मशीन औजारों के लिए क्रय विनिर्देशों के लिए प्ररूप" में आती हैं।

इन विनिर्देशों की विनिर्दिष्ट मूल्यों के साथ जांच/माप और सूचीबद्ध किया जाएगा। यदि कोई विचलन होगा तो सूचित किए जाएंगे। विचलन से मशीन के कार्य/निष्पादन पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ना चाहिए।

तुर्क में टेपरों, टेलस्टोक स्टीव, तुर्क नासा आदि की उचित परिमाणों के साथ रंगीन पीटिका के लिए जांच की जानी चाहिए।

4.3 तुर्क की गति सामान्यतः भा०मानक 2218-1962 में विनिर्दिष्ट ज्यामितीय क्रम में व्यवस्थित की जाएगी।

तुर्क की गति (यथास्थिति आर०पी०एम० या प्रहारों की संख्या/मि०मी०) बिना किसी भार के मापी जाएगी। मापित तुर्क गति (आर०पी०एम०) मोटर की पूर्ण भार दर आर०पी०एम० के अनुरूप परिवर्तित कर दी जाएगी। विनिर्दिष्ट गति की तुलना में तुर्क गति में विचलन भा०मा० 2218—में विनिर्दिष्ट अनुश्रेय सीमाओं के भीतर होगा। ऐसे मामले में

जहां तुर्क गति अत्यधिक परिवर्तित होती है वहां एक सूचक के साथ परिवर्तन लीवर लगाया जाएगा ताकि लीवर की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं के लिए संबन्धित तुर्क गति विनिर्दिष्ट हो जाए। इन तुर्क गतियों का सत्यापन उपयुक्त मापकों द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4.4 भरण दर सामान्यतः भा०मानक 2219 में विनिर्दिष्ट ज्यामितीय क्रम में व्यवस्थित होगी। भरण गतियां या तो ऋजु रेखीय या कोणीय होती हैं। ऐसी दशा में जिसमें भरण चालन तर्क चालन पद्धति से स्वतंत्र है (जैसा मिलिंग मशीन में है) तो भरण दर बिना भार के मापी जाएगी। मापित भरण दर को भरण मोटर के पूर्ण भार दर आर०पी०एम० के अनुरूप परिवर्तित किया जाएगा। भरण दरों में विचलन भा०मा० 2219 में विनिर्दिष्ट सीमाओं के भीतर होगा।

जहां तर्क चालन, भरण चालन (जैसे खराद, ड्रिलिंग मशीनों में प्लेनिंग या प्लेनिंग मशीनों में) भरण दर काइनेमेटिक योजना से मापी/अधिकृत की जाएगी। कोणीय भरण दरों का सीधे किनारे और डायल सूचक द्वारा सत्यापन किया जाएगा। मापित भरण दर का विनिर्दिष्ट भरण दर से विचलन भा०मानक 2219 में विनिर्दिष्ट सीमाओं के भीतर होगा। जहां भरण चालन में घर्षण जैसे क्लच आदि सम्मिलित हैं, तो काटने वाले परीक्षणों के दौरान यह अवश्य ही सुनिश्चित किया जाता चाहिए। ताकि पूर्ण शक्ति संचरण करने समय घर्षण चालन किये नहीं। जहां भरण दर अत्यधिक परिवर्तित होगी वहां एक सूचक के साथ भरण परिवर्तन लीवर लगाया जाएगा ताकि लीवर की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं के लिए संबन्धित भरण दर विनिर्दिष्ट हो। इन भरण दरों का सत्यापन वास्तविक माप द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4.5 चूड़ी और व्यासीय पिच : पेंच दार चूड़ी बनाने वाली मशीनों के लिए काइनेमेटिक योजना से परिकल्पित की जाएगी। परिकल्पित चूड़ी और व्यासीय पिच तथा विनिर्दिष्ट पिच में विचलन, जहां तक हो सके, शून्य होगा, यदि कोई विचलन होता है तो वह अनुदेश निर्देशिका में वर्णित होना चाहिए।

4.6 मशीन के स्थिर तापमान पर ज्यामिति परीक्षण जिसके अंतर्गत कार्य क्षमता परीक्षण है भारतीय मानक परीक्षण चार्ट के अनुसार किया जाएगा। मापक उपकरणों की अक्षेपण और तापने की पद्धति भा०मा० 2063 के अनुसार होगी। मशीन सुसंगत परीक्षण चार्ट में अधिकथित अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करेगी।

4.7 सभी स्लाइडों के लिए निम्नलिखित पैरामीटरों से मापने के द्वारा भरण अवयव की स्थिति शुद्धता निर्धारित की जाती है।

—संचयी त्रुटी

—बार-बार की गई मेटिंग के दौरान स्थिति में परिक्षेपण

—विच्छेद

—न्यूनतम संभव गति

4.7.1 संचयी त्रुटी—भरण अवयव द्वारा चालित वास्तविक दूरी और हस्तचक्र के डायल पर सूचित दूरी के मध्य अंतर एक ही दिशा में आनुक्रमिक भरण गतियों के दौरान अवधारित किया जाता है। त्रुटी का घन अधिकतम और ऋणात्मक अधिकतम का स्केलर जोड़ कुन मापित लम्बाई पर संचयी त्रुटी कहा जाता है। ऋजुरेखीय भरण गतियों के मामले में भरण अवयव द्वारा चालित दूरी वास्तविक दूरी निम्नलिखित के अनुसार मापी जाएगी:—

—कुल मापित लम्बाई जो पूर्ण भरण होगी या भरण अवयव का 300 मि०मी० भरण जो भी कम हो। इस माप का प्रत्येक कम लगभग रैक या भरण पेंच के पिच के लगभग बराबर है। इसके अतिरिक्त संचयी त्रुटी भी मापी जाएगी:—

—कुल भरण के 1/5, 1/2 और 4/5 के तीन स्थानों पर और प्रत्येक स्थान पर माप भरण पेंच या रैक के केन्द्र पर। पिच तक निबंधित किया जाता है। इस दशा में माप का प्रत्येक कम

हस्तचक्र के डायल पर एक खण्ड होगा। कोणीय भरण गतिमा के मामले में वास्तविक कोण जिसके द्वारा भरण अव्यव प्रमत्ता है मापा जाएगा:—

—भरण अव्यव के चौथाई परिक्रमण के दौरान, माप का प्रत्येक कम 5° के लगभग होगा। इसके अनिवार्यतः संशयी छुटी भी मापी जाएगी -

—120° पर कुल भरण की तीन स्थितियों पर।

प्रत्येक स्थिति पर हस्तचक्र के डायल पर अंशानुक्रम के प्रत्येक खण्ड के लिए माप लिया जाएगा, टेबुल का कुल चक्र हस्तचक्र के एक परिक्रमण के बराबर होता चाहिए। संशयी नूरी सारणी 2 में दिए गए मूल्यों से अधिक नहीं होगी।

4.7.2 भरण स्लाइड के बार-बार किए गए व्यवस्थापन के दौरान स्थिति में परिक्षेपण मापा जाता है।

स्लाइड को बार-बार एक ही दिशा में डायल पर सूचित उसी अवस्था में लाया जाता है और स्लाइड अवस्था में परिक्षेपण डायल सूचक पर दिखाई देता है।

ऋजुरेखीय भरणों के लिए, परीक्षण किया जाता है:

—कुल भरण के तीन स्थानों अर्थात् 1/5, 1/2 और 4/5 पर तथा डायल पर किसी विशेष वर्ग के लिए परीक्षण किया जाता है। कोणीय गतियों के मामले में परीक्षण किया जाता है।

—भरण अव्यव के तीन स्थानों पर अलग-अलग 120° पर और डायल पर किसी विशेष खण्ड के लिए।

उपरोक्त सभी मामलों में, कम से कम दस बार संख्या ली जाएगी और निम्नलिखित के अनुसार परिक्षेपण परिकल्पित किया जाता है—

$$4\sigma = 4\sqrt{\frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}}$$

जहाँ n = माप की संख्या

XI = अलग-अलग संख्या

\bar{X} = एन संख्याओं का माध्य

परिक्षेपण का परिमाण सारणी 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट मूल्य से अधिक नहीं होगा।

4.7.3 पिच्छट—जब भरण अव्यव डायल पर दो विपरीत दिशाओं में उसी संख्या तक घूमता है तो भरण अव्यवों (जैसे सेडल, रोटरी, टेबुल आदि) की अवस्थाओं के अंतर को पिच्छट कहा जाता है। पिच्छट का माप निम्नलिखित के अनुसार किया जाता है:

हस्तचक्र के डायल पर अंशानुक्रम के अनुरूप स्लाइड एक ही दिशा में घुमाई जाती है उपयुक्त सूक्ष्म ग्राहिका का एक डायल सूचक स्लाइड की इस अवस्था का अध्ययन करने के लिए लगाया जाता है। हस्तचक्र को उसी दिशा में लगभग 1 मि० सी० तक की और गति दी जाती है, और तत्पश्चात् हस्तचक्र के डायल पर पूर्व अंशानुक्रम पर वापस लाया जाता है। डायल सूचक संख्याओं में अंतर पिच्छट सूचित करता है।

ऋजुरेखीय भरण गतियों के लिए, स्लाइडिंग अव्यव के कुल भरण के तीन स्थानों अर्थात् 1/5, 1/2 तथा 4/5 पर परीक्षण किया जाता है। कोणीय भरण गति के लिए तीन स्थानों पर अलग-अलग 120° पर परीक्षण किया जाएगा।

पिच्छट का अनुमेय मूल्य सारणी 2 में दिया गया है।

4.7.4 स्लाइड की न्यूनतम संभव गति—हस्त प्रचालन द्वारा स्लाइड की स्थिति में न्यूनतम परिवर्तन का माप करके लगभग 10 से 15 परीक्षणों में निर्धारित की जाती है। स्लाइड गति का न्यूनतम परिमाण जो संगत रूप से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है सुनिश्चित किया जाता है। उपयुक्त सूक्ष्म ग्राहिका का एक डायल सूचक स्लाइड की गति पकड़ने के लिए लगाया जाएगा।

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टेबुल रेखी भरण गति की दशा में परीक्षण तीन स्थानों पर किया गया है अर्थात् कुल स्लाइड गति का 1/5, 1/2 तथा 4/5 तथा कोणीय भरण गति की दशा में परीक्षण प्रत्येक 120° पर पृथक-पृथक तीन स्थानों पर किया गया है। अव्यव न्यूनतम संभव गति सारणी 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट है।

4.7.5 ट्रिपिंग गणना ट्रिपिंग डाटा के जब कभी उनकी व्यवस्था हो, विपरीत मापी जाती है। ट्रिपिंग गणना करने के लिए स्लाइड की खुली हुई प्रमुख स्थिति के अनुरूप सूचक पकड़ने के लिए एक डायल सूचक लगाया जाता है। स्लाइड खींची जाती है और ट्रिपिंग डाटा के विपरीत शक्ति भरण द्वारा पुनः धीरे धीरे खींची जाती है जिसकी स्थिति अवरिचलित है। डायल सूचक पर संवतार कम से कम लगातार पंच दस आनुक्रमिक ट्रिपिंग के लिए लिखा जाता है। परिक्षेपण निम्नानुसार परिकल्पित किया जाता है:

$$4\sigma = 4\sqrt{\frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}}$$

जहाँ n = मापों की संख्या

XI = अलग-अलग संख्या

\bar{X} = एन संख्याओं का माध्य

परिक्षेपण का परिमाण सारणी 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट मूल्य से अधिक नहीं होगा।

4.7.6 स्टिकस्लिप गति झटकेदार गति है जो सामान्यतः स्लाइडों की धीमे वेग के कारण होती है। झटके का परिमाण और वेग जिस पर यह होता है सभी स्लाइडों के लिए सुनिश्चित किया जाता है। झटके का परिमाण 'स्लाइड' (अर्थात् पट्टी) को छूने हुए कंटिका के साथ मशीन के स्थिर भाग (अर्थात् तेल) पर कठोरता से एक डायल सूचक लगाकर मापा जाता है। यदि शक्ति भरण उपलब्ध है तो न्यूनतम भरण रखते हुए स्लाइड इसके न्यूनतम वेग पर चलाया जाता है। हस्तचालित और डायल सूचक के संकेतक की गति एक रूपता के लिए देखी जाती है। स्लाइड की झटकेदार गति डायल सूचक पर देखी जाती है। भरण गति धीरे-धीरे से तब तक बढ़ाई जाती है जब तक कोई भी झटका नहीं होता है। स्टिकस्लिप तीन स्थानों पर अर्थात् कुल गति का 1/5, 1/2, 4/5 मापी जाती है। सामान्यतः न्यूनतम भरण दर पर भी किसी भी स्टिकस्लिप की आशंका नहीं होती है।

4.8 तापमान में वृद्धि—सभी तर्कु यूनितों के तापमान का माप भरण और पिछले दोनों बेयरिंग पर ही किया जाएगा।

तापमान प्राप्त क्षेत्र में उच्चतम गति का 2/3 के अनुरूप गति पर मापा जाएगा। तापमान की वृद्धि परिवेश तापमान से 25° सी से अधिक नहीं होगी। स्थायीकरण के लिए समय एक घंटे से अधिक नहीं होगा। स्थायीकरण के लिए वह समय निश्चित किया जाता है जिस समय तापमान 15 मिनट से ऊपर होता है तो 3% से अधिक नहीं बढ़ता। तर्कु आधे घंटे के लिए अधिकतम गति से घुमेगा। तापमान में वृद्धि परिवेश तापमान से 25° सी से अधिक नहीं होगी। स्नेहक तेल का तापमान 65° सी से अधिक नहीं होगा।

4.9 मशीन की निष्क्रिय शक्ति मापी जाती है—

—प्रत्येक तर्कु गति पर

—प्रत्येक तर्कु गति पर और भरण गति पर जो सामान्यतः मशीन का परीक्षण करने के लिए तब प्रयोग की जाती है जब भरण आलन तर्कु से प्राप्त किया जाता है।

निष्क्रिय शक्ति की सीमा प्रत्येक तर्कु गति पर यंत्रोपकरण करने के लिए प्राप्त शक्ति की पर्याप्तता द्वारा निश्चित की जाती है। मोटर की कार्यक्षमता को ध्यान में लेते हुए मोटर निरंतर निष्क्रिय शक्ति को मोटर निर्गम के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाता है।

सहायक मोटरों की दशा में, जैसे भरण चालन मोटर, शांतचक्र पम्प मोटर उत्थान पंच मोटर इत्यादि, यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि मोटर पर इसकी प्रसामान्य क्रिया के दौरान अधिक भार नहीं डाला गया है।

4 10 प्रणोदित कम्पन मशीन पर सभी तर्कुओं की गति पर मापा जाता है और आयाम (शिखर-शिखरमान) और कम्पन की आवृत्ति विनिर्दिष्ट की जाती है। कम्पन के वेग का परिकलन मापा गया है जैसे (एम एम/सेक) = $\pi \times$ एफ/1000 जहाँ ए = माइक्रोन में कम्पन का आयाम और एफ = एम्प जेड में कम्पन की आवृत्ति। भिन्न-भिन्न मशीनों के लिए माप की वशाएँ तथा पिक-अप की विशिष्ट सारणी 3 में उपदर्शित हैं। विभिन्न मशीन औजारों के लिए प्रणोदित कम्पन की अनुज्ञेय सीमाएँ सारणी 3 में उपदर्शित हैं। प्रणोदित कम्पन मापने समय, तर्कु किसी भी वर्कपीस/औजार धारण करने वाली युक्तियों (जैसे धर्षण पहिया, चक मुख पट्टिका आदि) के बिना चलनी चाहिए।

4 11 ख—मशीन के ख का स्तर मापा जाता है जब यह सभी तर्कु गतियों पर चलती है मशीन निष्क्रिय चलाई जाती है। ख का माप मशीन के आगे और भिन्न-भिन्न केन्द्रों पर से लिया जाता है और इन केन्द्रों में अन्तर 1 एम का है। माइक्रोफोन फर्श स्तर से 1.5 एम ऊपर और मशीन की रूप रेखा से 1 एम से नियंत्रित किया जायेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त आवाज का स्तर चालक की सामान्य दशा पर भी मापा गया है। माप के बिन्दु पर पृष्ठभूमि ख मापे जाने वाले ख से कम से कम 10 डीबी से नीचा होना चाहिये। धारण जान 'क' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

मापे जाने वाले ख माप के स्थान पर कोई भी प्रतिध्वनि प्रभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा नहीं हो सकता तो इनकी गणना में लेने के लिये सुधार उपकरण प्रयोग करने चाहिये।

ख का स्तर ग्राहक द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट मूल्य से कम होगा, यदि ग्राहक द्वारा कोई सीमा न लगाई गई हो तो ख का स्तर सामान्यतः 80 से 85 डीबी से कम होगा।

4.12 प्रतिभार सुरक्षा यंत्र—भरण चालन के साथ सुरक्षा यंत्र की इस प्रकार व्यवस्था की जायेगी कि जब स्लाइड पर शक्ति पूर्व निश्चित आकार बढ़ जाती है तो स्लाइड का चालन अलग कर दिया जाता है। शक्ति जिम पर प्रतिभार सुरक्षा यंत्र कार्य करता है चलने फिरते भार द्वारा स्लाइड गति का विरोध करके मापी जाती है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये एक जलीय सिलेंडर का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। जब तक अतिसार सुरक्षा यंत्र बन्द नहीं हो जाता है तब तक जलीय बाब बड़ाया जाता है। शक्ति माप के लिये डायनोमीटर का प्रयोग किया जायेगा। मोटर की पूरी शक्ति का प्रयोग करते समय तो शक्ति जिस पर प्रतिभार सुरक्षा यंत्र बन्द हो जाता स्लाइड पर भारी हुई भरण शक्ति के 100% से 120% होनी चाहिये। स्लाइड पर अधिकतम भरण शक्ति विनिर्माता द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट की जाती है या परिकलन की जाती है।

4 13 शिकजा शक्ति—जहाँ कहीं स्लाइडों के शिकजे के लिये व्यवस्था हो वहाँ यह सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा कि शिकजा की स्थिति में हुई स्लाइड को घुमाने के लिये अपेक्षित जब अधिकतम शक्ति का प्रयोग करना हो शक्ति स्लाइड पर आती हुई अधिकतम शक्ति का कम से कम 120% है। प्रयुक्त शक्ति के प्रयोग की दिशा और स्थल कटिंग शक्ति की दिशा पर निर्भर करना है। यदि स्लाइड अपनी गति पेंच और डिवरी यन्त्रावली द्वारा प्राप्त करती है तो फिमलन शक्ति मापने से पूर्व पेंच/डिवरी को घुमाना आवश्यक है ताकि स्लाइड पेंच और डिवरी के मध्य पिच्छट के भीतर प्रयुक्त शक्ति की दिशा में फिमल सके। यदि यह सम्भव नहीं है तो 'स्लाइड' की फिमलन के लिये व्यवस्था को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये अनुकूलनी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। फिमलन शक्ति को शक्ति डायनोमीटर पर मापा गया है।

सभी स्थितियों में, शिकजा बोल्ट तत्स्थानी स्वेनर पर उपलब्ध सामान्य उत्तोलक के साथ या इस प्रयोजन के लिये विनिर्माता द्वारा दिये गये उत्तोलक के साथ कसे जाते हैं उत्तोलक पर प्रयुक्त शक्ति का आयाम ऐंठन रेंच द्वारा मापा जायेगा और प्रयुक्त किया गया ऐंठन उपदर्शित किया जायेगा।

4 14 क्रियाशील अव्यव—सभी क्रियाशील अव्यव जैसे हैडल, उत्तोलक, हस्तगिर्यहिए यह अवधारण करने के लिये चलाये जाते हैं कि उनकी चलाने के लिये उनकी स्थिति और अपेक्षित शक्ति उपयुक्त है। निम्नलिखित पद्धतियों की जांच पड़ताल की जायेगी—

—प्रत्येक अव्यव पर प्रयोग की जाने वाली आवश्यक शक्ति

परिचालन की आवृत्ति और परिचालित पुर्जों पर वांछनीय शुद्धता पर निर्भर करती है। परिचालन शक्तियों के अनुज्ञेय मान जिनकी सफाई की जाती है, सारणी 4 में दिये गये हैं।

—क्रियाशील अव्यवों को चलाने के लिये उनकी स्थिति परिचालक के लिये उसके कार्य करने के सामान्य स्थान से सुविधाजनक होनी चाहिये। यह सफाई की जाती है कि साधारणतः रखे जाने वाले परिचालन अव्यव फर्श सतह से 800 एम एम से ऊँचे और 1200 एम एम से नीचे रखे जाने चाहिये।

—परिचालन अव्यव साधारणतया भा०मा० 2987 में विहित गतियों के अनुक्रम के अनुरूप होंगे।

—हैंडल और हस्तपहियों आदि के आकार और माप सुसंगत भारतीय मानकों के अनुरूप होंगे।

—परिचालन अव्यव इस प्रकार स्थित होंगे कि आकस्मिक सम्पर्क द्वारा चालू होना संभव न हो।

—दो पार्श्वस्थ उत्तोलकों के मध्य हस्तक्षेप रोकने के लिये और उनकी अंतिम स्थितियों में भी उनको चलाना सुविधाजनक होना चाहिये।

—मशीन के अधिकतम प्रतिभार में भी परिचालन अव्यव व्यस्त स्थिति से परिवर्तित नहीं होने चाहिये।

—निर्देशन चार्ट स्वतः स्पष्ट और हस्तपहियों के भाग आसानी से पठनीय होने चाहिये।

—प्रत्येक अव्यव अपने क्षेत्र में आरम्भ से अन्त तक व्यस्त होता है और यदि परिचालित अव्यव का वांछित कार्य प्राप्त किया जाता है तो जांच पड़ताल करनी चाहिये।

—जहाँ कहीं दो क्रियाओं का अन्तःपाशन हो तो इसके ठीक कार्यकरण के लिये जांच पड़ताल करनी पड़ती है।

4 15 स्नेहना—निम्नलिखित सुनिश्चित किये जाने चाहिये।

—सभी सञ्चालन अव्यवों को पर्याप्त रूप से स्नेहन किया गया है।

—अनुवेश निर्देशिका में स्नेहन संबंधी सभी आवश्यक व्योरे, जैसे स्नेहन का प्रकार, स्नेहन की आवृत्ति, स्नेहन का समय, अपेक्षित स्नेहन की मात्रा आदि होने चाहिये।

—वे बिन्दु जिन्हें बार-बार स्नेहन की आवश्यकता है लाल रंग से पेट होने चाहिये।

—जब कभी स्नेहन पम्प का प्रयोग किया जाना है तब एक स्पष्ट स्थान में यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि पम्प कार्य कर रहा है एक 'ट्रिपर' की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

—सभी निगलों के लिये तेल स्तर सूचकों की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

—सभी निगलों के लिये निम्नतम स्तर पर निष्कासन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

—त्रैचरिंगो पर तेल के रिसने तथा गवनी आदि के प्रवेश को रोकने के लिये ठीक रूप से मील करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

—निष्कासन प्लग, 'स्नेहन बिन्दु' तेल भरने के स्थान आसानी से पहुँच योग्य होने चाहिये।

—यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिये कि किसी भी स्नेहन निगल में शीतलक प्रवेश नहीं करती।

—महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर प्रपर्याप्त स्नेहन का पता चलाने के लिये व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। और विशेष दशाओं में स्नेहन न होने पर मशीन को रोकने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

—तेल संचारी स्नेहन में साधारणतया 40 माइक्रोन में फिल्ट्रिंग फाइनर आवश्यक है और यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा। विशेष दशाओं में फाइनर फिल्ट्रिंग आवश्यक हो सकता है और यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा।

—निर्गत क्षमता कम से कम 80 घंटों के लिये लगातार स्नेहन के लिये पर्याप्त होनी चाहिये।

—भारी मशीनों के लिये जैसे प्लेनिंग मशीन या जहा घर्षण तल कभी भी ग्राफ नही चलाया चाहिये (जैसे घर्षण तर्कुओं की दशा में) अन्तःपाशन की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है ताकि स्वाइड गति (घर्षण तर्कु चक्रानुक्रम) में पूर्ण स्नेहन पम्प चलाया जाये।

4.16 शीतलक उपस्कर:—की निम्नलिखित के लिये जांच की जायेगी।

—शीतलक बहाव को माला आई एस 2161--1962 में विनिर्दिष्ट के अनुरूप होनी चाहिये।

—शीतलक पम्प मोटर पर इसके सामान्य कार्य के दौरान अधिक भार नहीं डाला जायेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त जब शीतलक पम्प चल रहा हो तथा शीतलक निर्गत मार्ग बन्द किया गया हो तो मोटर पर अधिक भार नहीं डाला जायेगा।

—पम्प स्वतः प्राश्मिग होना चाहिये।

—शीतलक बहाव के विनियमन की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

—सभी मशीनी क्षेत्रों पर शीतलक अवश्य ही उपलब्ध होना चाहिये।

—मशीन के किसी भी छोटे पुर्जे जैसे एग्रान में शीतलक प्रवेश नहीं करना चाहिये और सैबल कास्टिंग में एकत्र नहीं होना चाहिये।

—शीतलक का बहाव निर्गत तक निर्बाध होना चाहिये। डांचों पर आवश्यक ग्रेडिंट की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

—ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि चित निर्गत में प्रवेश न कर सके।

—निर्गत को पर्याप्त क्षमता होनी चाहिये।

—शीतलक के फिल्टर के लिये इसके निर्गत में प्रवेश करने से पूर्व एक छसा (कुछ ऐसी स्थितियों में चुम्बकीय फिल्टर) होना आवश्यक है।

—शीतलक उपस्कर की व्यवस्था ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि पृथक-पृथक पुर्जे आसानी से पहुँच योग्य हों और शीतलकों और फिल्टरों की सर्जिसिंग की दृष्टि से बर्तने योग्य हों।

—साधारणतया मशीन के चारों ओर शीतलक के छोटन को रोकने के लिये छोटन रक्षकों की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

—विष और कोचड़ को आसानी से हटाने के लिये व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

4.17 द्रवचालित परिपथ "और अवयव" तेल द्रवचालित पद्धतियों की स्थापना और उपयोग पर गाईड के अनुसार होंगे। भारतीय मानक प्रारूप को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

4.18 विद्युत परीक्षण

(1) परिपथ का डिजाइन का उचित अनुक्रम अन्तः पाशन और अन्य सुरक्षा उपायों को सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से अध्ययन किया जाएगा।

(2) विद्युत अवयवों के लिए सुनिश्चित संकेत आई एस 2032 के अनुरूप होंगे।

(3) विद्युत उपस्कर आई एस 1356 में विनिर्दिष्ट सभी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त यूरोपीय मंडी को निर्गत के लिए आई ई सी 2041 में विनिर्दिष्ट सभी अपेक्षाएँ पूरी की जाएँगी। सुरक्षा और उपयोग के संबंध में अधिक सूचना के लिए ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में गठित मर्गान टूल ट्रेड एसोसिएशन स्टैंडर्ड को देखें।

अमरीका को निर्गत के लिए संयुक्त औद्योगिक परिपथ द्वारा बनाए गए संयुक्त मानक जे आई सी--ई जी पी--आई का अनुसरण किया जाएगा।

1.19 शक्ति प्रयोग परीक्षण--संस्थापित मोटर क्षमता का प्रयोग करने के लिए मशीन के सामर्थ्य का पता लगाने के लिए किया जाता है। शक्ति निवेश को नापने के लिए मोटर के अन्तिम निवेश से एक वाटमापी लगाया जाता है। मोटर की कार्यक्षमता से निवेश परिकल्पित किया जाता है।

शक्ति-भ्रम मशीनों के लिए वर्कपीस विवरण, कोटिंग दशाएँ, कटिंग औजार विवरण चित्र 1 से 6 और सारणी 5 में भी वर्णित हैं। साधारणतया कट की गहराई धीरे-धीरे से बढ़ाई जाती है जब तक कि पूरी शक्ति प्रयोग नहीं की जाती या स्वतः कंपन उत्पन्न नहीं किए जाते। साधारणतया मशीन के सभी क्षेत्रों पर पूर्णशक्ति प्रयोग की आशा की जाती है। निम्नलिखित बातें नोट की जाएँगी।

--शीतलक का प्रयोग जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो किया जाएगा।

--वर्कपीस की निचली सतह मशीन से की जाएगी "जहाँ कहीं भी लागू हो जैसे वेधन मशीन और मिलिंग मशीन की दशा में" और वर्कपीस को दृढ़ता से शिकंजा किया जाएगा।

--परीक्षण के दौरान, काटने की क्रिया के दौरान धरण के लिए प्रयुक्त स्वाइड को सिवाए सभी स्वाइडें कसी हुई होंगी।

--औजार शंक खंड विनिर्माता द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट अधिकतम के अनुकूल होगा।

--यदि खट खट होती है तो परीक्षण आरम्भ करने से पहले खट-खट को दूर करने के लिए विद्युत सतह को मशीन किया जाएगा।

--औजार अच्छी दशा में होंगे। प्रत्येक मशीन के लिए अतिरिक्त आवश्यक जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :

केन्द्र खराब:--चक्र में लगे हुए वर्कपीस पर और सक्रिय केन्द्र वर्कपीस की लम्बाई में तीन केन्द्रों पर अर्थात् अग्रधारक सिरे के पास, वर्कपीस के मध्य और पिछले सिरे के पास, कटिंग परीक्षण किए जाते हैं (आकृति 1 (क) देखिए) (1) प्रयुक्त सक्रिय केन्द्र पिछले सिरे की स्लीव में टेपर के अनुरूप होगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त कटिंग परीक्षण केवल चक्र में लगे हुए वर्कपीस पर भी किए जाएँगे (आकृति 1 ख देखिए)।

वेधन मशीन--वेधन क्रिया के ड्रिल के उच्चतम आकार के साथ ही की जाएगी। यदि विनिर्माता सारणी 5 में विनिर्दिष्ट से भिन्न कटिंग शर्तों की निष्कारिण करता है तो उसका औचित्य बताया जाएगा। वेधन गहराई ड्रिल के व्यास से दुगुनी होगी।

क्षैतिज मिलिंग मशीन--पट्टी मिलिंग संचालित की जाएगी। की आकार के वर्कपीस का प्रयोग किया जाएगा ताकि कटाव की दी गई गहराई और कटाव की चौड़ाई धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाई जा सके। कटाव की गहराई के साथ-साथ कटाव की चौड़ाई जिस पर पूरी शक्ति का प्रयोग किया जाता है निश्चित की जाएगी।

टैलिंग मशीन—अब सभी स्लाइडों पर सभी श्रौजारों द्वारा कटाव एक साथ हो तब पूरी शक्ति के प्रयोग की आशा की जा सकती है। श्रौजारों के प्रारम्भिक विनियोजन के दौरान धक्कों के कम करने के लिए वर्कपेस को थोड़ा सा ढलवा किया जाएगा। मशीन की प्रक्रिया के दौरान साईड की स्लाइडों के प्रलेख को कम करने के लिए जैसा कि आकृति 6 में दिखाया गया है। वर्कपेस टेबुल के किनारे पर लगाया जाएगा।

5. सुरक्षा—मशीन “घंत की यांत्रिक सुरक्षा सिद्धान्तों के लिए विनिर्देश” और “मशीनी श्रौजारों और उनके संचालन के लिए सामान्य

सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएँ” ई० डी० सी० 11(3218) तथा ई० डी० सी० 11 (3250) में दी गई अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करेगी।

6. सौदर्य—मशीन देखने में सुन्दर होगी। परीक्षण इंजीनियर अपनी टिप्पणी करेगा कि पूर्णतः व्यक्ति निष्ट है उसकी टिप्पणी के लिए कारण स्पष्ट किए जाएंगे।

7. पैकिंग—मशीन की पैकिंग भा० मा० 7960 (भाग 1) में अधिकतम विनिर्देशों के अनुसार की जाएगी।

सारणी 2—हस्त चालित स्लाइडों की स्थिति शुद्धता

स्लाइड	संचयी त्रुटि (माइक्रोन) एक पिच से अधिक	300 मि०मि० से अधिक	परीक्षण (माइक्रोन)	पिच्छट माइक्रोन	न्यूनतम सभ्य गति (माइक्रोन)	ट्रिपिंग शुद्धता (माइक्रोन)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
गहराई व्यवस्थापित करने की सभी स्लाइडें जैसे केन्द्र खराद पर क्रॉस स्लाइड और श्रौजार स्लाइड : मिलिंग मशीन आदि पर नो और क्विल आदि घर्षण मशीनों पर माइक्रोघर्षण युक्तियां	30	100	20	300	10	—
सभी सामान्य प्रयोजन के लिये मशीनों पर तिरछी स्लाइड	—	—	—	—	—	100

सारणी 3—प्रणोदित कम्पन के परिमाण

विवरण	पिक-अप की स्थिति और विषय	कम्पन की स्वीकृत गति मि०मी०/सेकण्ड
खराद	अग्रधारक भाग पर अगले और बेयरिंग के निकट पृष्ठ/शैनिज विषय में तर्कु धुरी लम्ब के समान।	500 मि०मी० स्विंग ओवर बैंड के लिए 1.6 500 मि०मी० से अधिक स्विंग ओवर बैंड के लिए 2.5
मिलिंग मशीन (उद्वग और शैनिज) 400 मि०मी० की चौड़ाई तक ड्रिलिंग मशीन	आगे की तरफ अग्रधारक भाग पर 1 टेबुल की विषय में तर्कु धुरी पर लम्ब।	1.0
बेलनाकार पेपण	मीच के भाग की तरफ अग्र ड्रिल पर तर्कु धुरी और स्तम्भ में से गुजरते हुए मुख्य दशा में लम्ब के समान।	0.63 25 मि०मी० क्षमता तक 1.0 25 से 50 मि०मी० की क्षमता तक
मशीन और सतही पेपण मशीन वैधन मशीन	अगले बेयरिंग के निकट पेपण तर्कु शीर्ष पर धुरी पर शैनिज विषय में लम्ब के समान।	0.315
	ऐसे ही बर्कहेड पर बेलनाकार पेपणों के लिए।	
	अगले बेयरिंग के निकट तर्कु शीर्ष पर 1 शैनिज विषय में तर्कु धुरी पर लम्ब के समान।	0.63

टिप्पण—साधारणतया सभी मशीनों के लिये तर्कु पर किसी शिकंजे या श्रौजार ग्राही साधन के बिना प्रणोदित कम्पन नापा जायेगा। केवल घर्षण मशीनों की दशा में विनिर्माता की सिफारिश के अनुसार सतुलित घर्षण चक्र का अधिकतम आकार तर्कु पर शिकंजा किया जायेगा।

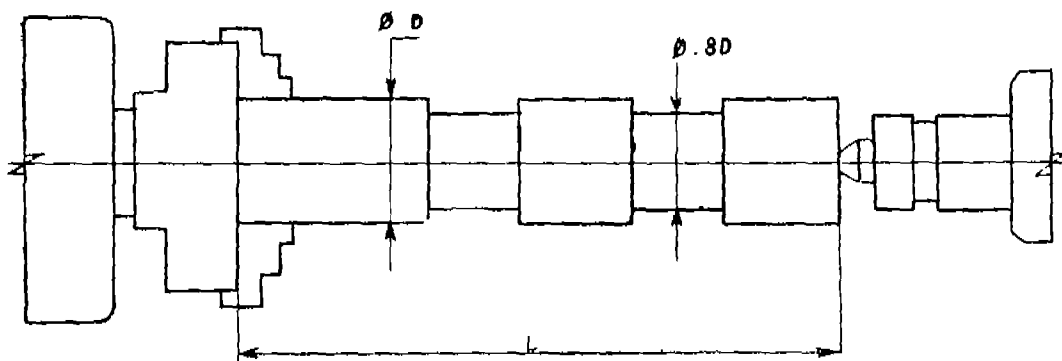
सारणी 4—क्रियाशील अवयवों पर स्वीकार्य बल

क्रियाशील अवयव	विनियोजन की आवृत्ति	नियंत्रण की अधिकतम अवधि (सेकण्ड)	स्वीकार्य बल (कि०ग्रा० एफ)
1	2	3	4
गति धरण आदि का विनियोजन	10 प्रति मिनट 1 प्रति मिनट 10 प्रति घंटा 1 प्रति घंटा		0.05 2.0 5.0 10.0

क्रियाशील अवयव	विनियोजन की आवृत्ति	नियंत्रण की अधिकतम अवधि (संकण्ड)	स्वीकार्य बल (किग्रा० एफ)
मशीन की घूमियों का विस्थापन	10 प्रति मिनट	2	0.5
	1 प्रति मिनट	5	2.0
	10 प्रति घंटा	10	5.0
	1 प्रति घंटा	20	10.0
शुद्धता की विमाओं का व्यवस्थापन			
(i) 0.5 मि०मी०			5 0
(ii) 0.5 मि०मी०			2 0
(iii) 0.005 मि०मी०			0.5
शिकंजा	10 प्रति मिनट		0.5
	1 प्रति मिनट		5 0
	10 प्रति घंटा		10.0
	1 प्रति घंटा		20.0

सारणी 5—शक्ति प्रयोग परीक्षणों के लिये काटने की शर्तें

मशीन	आकृति	वर्कपीस सामग्री	काटने की गति	भरण दर
केन्द्र खराद	1(क) और (ख)	सी 45 इस्पात क्षमता = 60 कि०ग्रा० एफ प्रति मि० ² कठोरता = 200 सामान्य	100 मि०/म्यूनम	0.3 मि०मी० प्रति चक्र यदि स्विग ओवर बैंड 500 मि०मी० से कम है 0.5 मि०मी० (प्रति चक्र) यदि स्विग ओवर बैंड 500 मि०मी० से अधिक है।
क्षैतिज मिलिंग मशीन	2	—यथोक्त—	20 मि० प्रति मिनट	0.1 मि०मी० प्रति दंत
उदग मिलिंग मशीन	3	—यथोक्त—	100 मि० प्रति मिनट	0.2 मिली मि० प्रति दंत
ड्रिलिंग मशीन	4	—यथोक्त—	20 मि० प्रति मिनट	ड्रिल का व्यास प्रति 100 (मि०मी० प्रति चक्र)
आकार मशीन	5	—यथोक्त—	20 मि० प्रति मिनट घोमन	0.3 मि०मी० प्रति आघात
प्लेनिंग मशीन	6	बने हुए मोहे की शक्ति 20 कि०ग्रा० प्रति मिली मीटर ² कठोरता 200 बी एच एन	30 मीटर प्रति मिनट	0.6 मिली मीटर प्रति आघात यदि टेबल की चौड़ाई 800 मिली मि० से कम है।



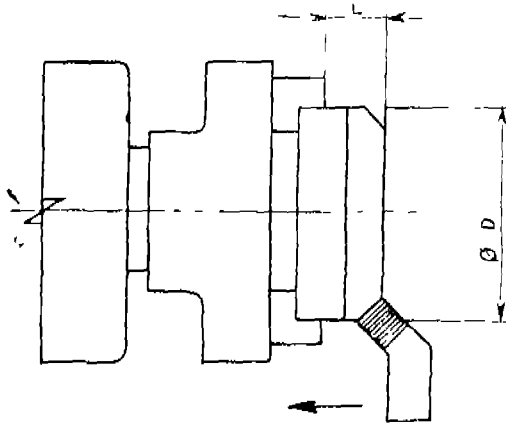
आकृति 1 (क)

डी = स्विग ओवर बैंड प्रति 4 (मि० मीटर)

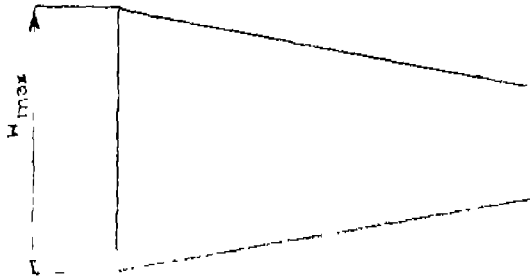
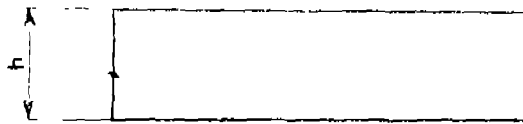
एल = 0.7 केन्द्रों के बीच अंतर (मि० मीटर) किन्तु वर्कपीस के व्यास से छह गुना अधिक न हो।

सामग्री = सी 45 इस्पात जिसकी शक्ति 60 किलोग्राम एफ प्रति मि० मीटर² और अधिकतम कठोरता 200 बी एच एन तक ; सामान्य है।

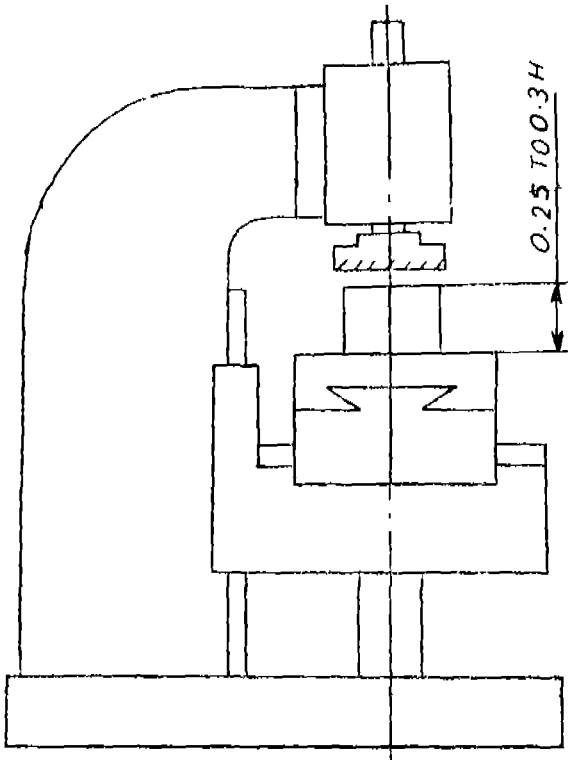
टेबल का स्वीथ ओवर बैंड स्लोव व्यास के लगभग बराबर है। आकृति 1(क) चक्र और सक्रिय केन्द्रों के बीच वर्कपीस का व्यवस्थापन।



आकृति 1(ख)



आकृति 2



आकृति 3

$\phi = 0.3$ से 0.4 स्विग ओवर बैंड (मि० मीटर)।

$\text{एल} \sim \phi/2$

सामग्री = सी 45 इस्पात जिसकी शक्ति 60 कि० ग्रा० प्रति मि० मीटर² और कठोरता अधिकतम 200 बी एच एन तक है।

काटने वाले औजार :—आकृति 1(क) और 1(ख) के अनुसार परीक्षण के लिए औजार होल्डर की फेंक देने वाली अनुसंधानकर्ता टी पी यू एन. उपगमन कोण = 45° , श्रेणी पी 30; अनुसंधानकर्ता का नासा अर्धव्यास धरण दर के लगभग दुगने के बराबर है। काटने के सिरे से बिप टूटने की दूरी = 3.2 मि० मीटर औजार का ओवरबैंड, पीक की ऊंचाई के लगभग 1.5 गुना होना चाहिए।

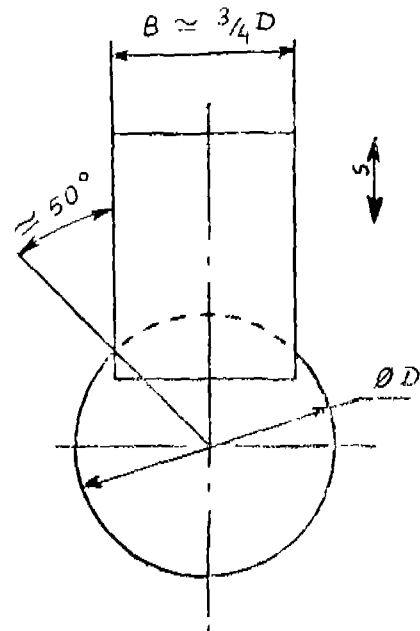
आकृति 1 (ख) केवल एक में लगे हुए वर्कपीस का विवरण

वर्कपीस का आकार :—इस्सू = अधिकतम = (स्लैब मिल की चौड़ाई—20) मि० मीटर ऊंचाई एच = वर्कपीस के अधिकतम आकार के 0.25 से 0.3 गुना जो मशीन पर सुनियोजित किया जा सके।

काटने वाला औजार : भा० मा० 6309 के अनुसार स्लैब मिल मशीन के लिए आर्बर के अधिकतम आकार के व्यास के लगभग 2.5 गुना।

आकृति 2 नी प्रकार की क्षैतिज मिलिंग मशीन पर काटने के परीक्षणों के लिए वर्कपीस और कटर का विवरण।

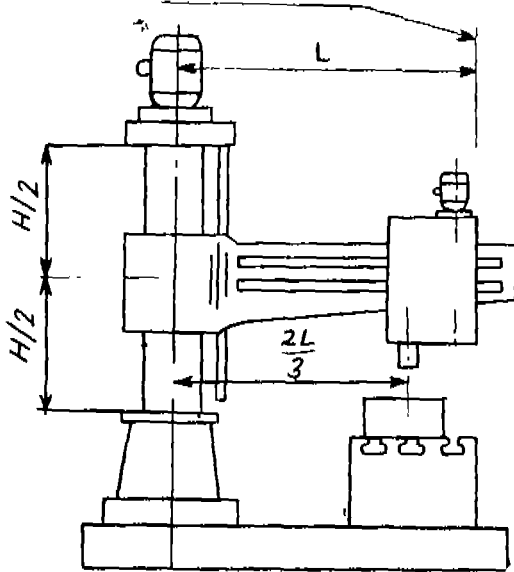
औजार = घनात्मक रेक फलक मिलिंग कटर फेंक दिए जाने वाली अनुसंधानकर्ताओं सहित; कार्बाइड श्रेणी पी 30, उपगमन कोण = 70° । कटर का व्यास अगले बेयरिंग पर तर्क व्यास से लगभग दुगना होगा।



वर्कपीस टेबुल के केन्द्र से शिकंजा किया गया है।

एच = वर्कपीस की अधिकतम ऊंचाई जिसे सुनियोजित किया जा सकता है। विवरण ओवर बैंड 50 मि० मीटर से अधिक नहीं होगा।

आकृति 3 मिलिंग मशीन पर काटने के परीक्षण

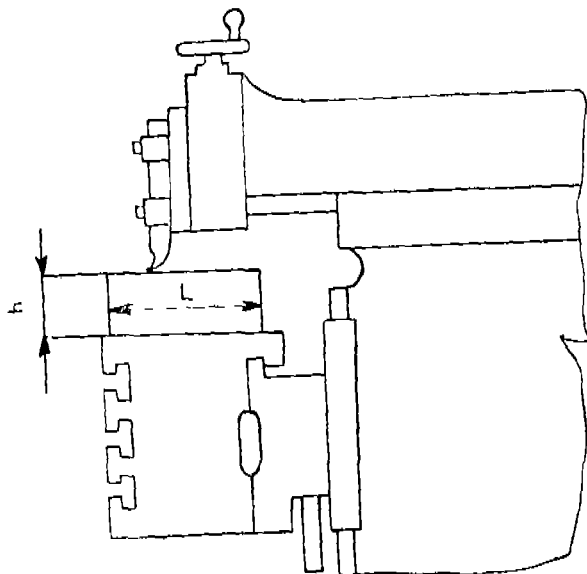
Extreme spindle
Position.

आकृति 4

श्रीज़ार :- एच एस एस भा० मा० 5099 के अनुसार टिब्लेट ड्रिल लिफ्ट रन आउट इस प्रकार नियंत्रित किया जाएगा कि वह 0.05 मि० मी० से कम हो।

आकृति 4 ड्रिलिंग मशीन पर काटने के परीक्षण

वर्कपीस आकार :- एच वर्कपीस के अधिकतम आकार के 0.25 से 0.3 गुना जो मशीन पर सुनियोजित किया जा सके।



आकृति 5

एच = मशीन के अधिकतम आघात में 0.75 गुना

काटने का श्रीज़ार :

कार्बिड श्रेणी पी 30,

उपगमन कोण = 45°

अंतराल कोण = 6°

पार्श्व रेक = 6°

पिछली रेक शून्य नासा

अर्धव्यास (मि० मी०) धरण दर से मि० मी० प्रति आघात लगभग चुगनी के बराबर है। श्रीज़ार श्रीवर हैग पीक की ऊंचाई के 1.5 गुना से कम होगा।

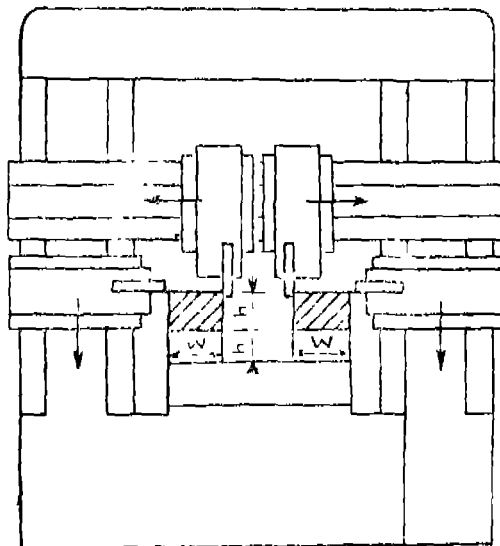
आकृति 5 आकार मशीन पर काटने के परीक्षण

वर्कपीस आकार :

एच = वर्कपीस की अधिकतम ऊंचाई के 0.3 गुना जो मशीन पर

सुनियोजित किया जा सकता है।

एच = वर्कपीस की अधिकतम ऊंचाई के 0.3 गुना जो मशीन पर सुनियोजित किया जा सकता है।



आकृति 6

काटने के श्रीज़ार :

कार्बिड श्रेणी के 20

उपगमन कोण 45°

अंतराल कोण 5 से 6°

पार्श्व रेक 6°

पिछली रेक लगभग शून्य नासा अर्धव्यास धरण दर से लगभग चुगनी है श्रीज़ार श्रीवर हैग श्रीज़ार के बीच की ऊंचाई के 1.5 से अधिक नहीं होगा।

आकृति 6 प्लेनिंग मशीन पर काटने के परीक्षण

[सं० 6(28)/79-नि० नि० तथा नि० उ०]

सी० बी० कुकरेती, संयुक्त निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Department of Commerce)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 27th December, 1980

S.O. 195.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), it is necessary and expedient so to do for the development of export trade of India that Machine Tools shall be subject to quality control and inspection after formulating its proposals in this behalf prior to export;

And, whereas the Central Government has formulated the proposals specified below for the said purpose and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council, as required by sub-rule (1) of rule II of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964; for its views.

And, whereas the recommendations received from the Council on the aforesaid proposal have been considered by the Central Government.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said sub rule (6) of rule 11 of the aforesaid rules the Central Government hereby publishes its said proposals for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby.

2. Notice is hereby given that any person desiring to forward any objection or suggestion with respect to the said proposals may forward the same, within fortyfive days of the date of publication of this Order in the Official Gazette, to the Export Inspection Council, World Trade Centre (7th Floor), 14/1B, Ezra Street, Calcutta-700001.

PROPOSALS

(1) To notify that Machine Tools shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

(2) To specify the type of inspection in accordance with the draft Export of Machine Tools (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1980 set out in Annexure to this Order as the type of quality control and inspection which would be applied to such Machine Tools prior to export;

(3) To recognise—

(a) Contractual specification as agreed upon in the export contract, provided that the characteristics not specifically mentioned in the contractual specification should otherwise comply to the specification as mentioned in (b) or (c) or (d) or (e) below :

or

(b) Indian or any other national standard specification;

or

(c) Specification approved by any Government Department or public utility services of any country;

or

(d) The specification as set out in Annexure III to this notification ;

or

(e) a specification duly approved by the Central Machine Tools Institute, Bangalore;

or

(f) Any specification laid down by the technical collaborators, as the standard specification for such Machine Tools.

(4) To prohibit the export in the course of international trade of any such Machine Tools unless the same are accompanied by a certificate issued by any one of the agencies established by the Central Government under Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control

and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), to the effect that the consignments of Machine Tools satisfy the conditions relating to quality control and inspection and are exportworthy.

3. Nothing in this Order shall apply to the export by land, sea or air of bonafide samples of Machine Tools to prospective buyers.

4. In this order "machine tool" shall mean a power driven machine which works metals or any other media by cutting, forming, physio/chemical processing, or a combination of those techniques as given in Annexure II and shall include its spares and accessories as given in the same.

ANNEXURE I

Draft rules proposed to be made under Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963)

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Export of Machine Tools (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1980.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963).

(b) "agency" means any one of the agencies established at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras under Section 7 of the Act.

(c) "Machine Tools" shall mean a power driven machine which works metals or any other media by cutting, forming, physio/chemical processing or a combination of those techniques as given in Annexure II and shall include its spares and accessories as given in the same.

3. Quality Control and Inspection.—(1) Quality Control.—The quality control of the Machine Tools intended for export shall be done with a view to seeing that the same conforms to the specifications recognized by the Central Government under section 6 of the Act, by effecting the following controls, at different stages of manufacture together with the levels of control as given in the Schedule I annexed hereto, namely :—

(i) Bought out materials and components control :—

(a) Purchase specifications shall be laid down by the manufacturer incorporating the properties of materials or components to be used and shall have adequate means of inspection or testing to ensure conformity of the incoming lots.

(b) The accepted consignments shall be either accompanied by a supplier's test or inspection certificate corroborating the requirements of the purchase specification, in which case occasional checks (that is to say once in each quarter of the year for the same supplier of the same material) shall be conducted by the manufacturer for a particular supplier to verify the correctness of the aforesaid test or inspection certificates, or the purchased materials or components shall be regularly inspected or tested either in a laboratory in the factory or in some other laboratory or test house.

(c) The sampling for inspection or test to be carried out shall be based on a recorded investigation.

(d) After the inspection or test is carried out, systematic methods shall be adopted in segregating the accepted and rejected materials or components and in disposal of rejected materials or components.

(e) Adequate records in respect of the above-mentioned controls shall be regularly and systematically maintained by the manufacturer.

(ii) Process Control :

(a) Detailed process specifications shall be laid down by the manufacturer for different processes of manufacture.

- (b) Equipments, instrumentation and facilities shall be adequate to control the processes as laid down in the process specifications.
 - (c) Adequate records shall be maintained by the manufacturer to ensure the possibility of verifying the controls exercised during the process of manufacture.
- (iii) Product Control :

- (a) The manufacturer shall either have his own adequate testing facilities or shall have access to such testing facilities existing elsewhere to test the product as per the specifications recognised under section 6 of the Act.
- (b) Sampling (wherever required) for testing shall be based on a recorded investigation.
- (c) Adequate records in respect of tests carried out shall be regularly and systematically maintained by the manufacturer.

(iv) Preservation Control :

- (a) A detailed specification shall be laid down by the manufacturer to safeguard the product from adverse effects of weather conditions.
- (b) The product shall be well preserved both during storage and transit.
- (v) Metrological Control :

Gauges and instruments used in the production and inspection shall be periodically checked or calibrated and records shall be maintained in the form of history cards by the manufacturer.

(vi) Packing Control :

The manufacturer shall lay down a detailed packing specification for export packages and shall strictly adhere to the same.

(2) Inspection.—The inspection of Machine Tools meant for export shall be done by drawing samples as per Schedule II annexed hereto from the consignment for carrying out examination and testing of the same, with a view to seeing that the consignment conforms to the standard specifications recognised by the Central Government under Section 6 of the Act.

4. Basis of Inspection.—Inspection of Machine Tools intended for export shall be carried out with a view to seeing that the same conform to the specifications recognized by the Central Government under Section 6 of the Act.

either

- (a) by ensuring that during the process of manufacture the quality control as specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 3 have been exercised.

or

- (b) on the basis of inspection carried out in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 3

or

- (c) by both.

5. Procedure of Inspection.—(1) (a) Any exporter intending to export a consignment of Machine Tools shall give an intimation in writing to any one of the agencies of his intention so to do, and submit, alongwith such intimation, a declaration—either that the consignment of Machine Tools has been or is being manufactured by exercising quality control measures as per controls referred to under sub-rule (1) of rule 3 and that the consignment conforms to the standard specifications recognized for the purpose: or, of the specifications stipulated in the export contract giving details of all the technical characteristics, to enable the agency to carry out inspection in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 3.

(b) The exporter shall at the same time endorse a copy of such intimation to the nearest office of the Council. The addresses of the Council offices are as under :—

Head Office.—Export Inspection Council, World Trade Centre, (7th Floor), 14/ B, Ezra Street Calcutta-700001.

Regional Offices.—(i) Export Inspection Council, Aman Chambers (4th Floor), 113, M, Karve Road, Bombay-400004.

(ii) Export Inspection Council, Manohar Buildings Mahatma Gandhi Road, Ernakulam, Cochin-682011.

(iii) Export Inspection Council, Municipal Market Bldg., 3, Saraswati Marg, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.

(2) The exporter shall also furnish to the agency the identification marks applied on the consignment.

(3) Every intimation and declaration under sub-rule (1) shall reach the office of the agency not less than seven days prior to the despatch of the consignment from the manufacturer's premises or exporter's premises.

(4) (a) On receipt of the intimation and declaration under sub-rule (1), the agency on satisfying itself, on the basis of inspection carried out as provided for under rule 4 and the instruction, if any, issued by the Council in this regard, that the consignment has been manufactured according to the standard specifications applicable to it, within seven days shall issue a certificate declaring the consignment of Machine Tools as export-worthy. Provided that where the agency is not so satisfied, it shall within the said period of seven days refuse to issue such certificate and communicate such refusal to the exporter alongwith the reasons therefor.

(b) Except in cases where the exporter is himself the manufacturer of the consignment of Machine Tools and the inspection is carried out in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (a) or Sub-Clause (c) of rule 4, (in all other cases, after completion of inspection) the agency shall immediately seal the packages of the consignment in a manner so as to ensure that the sealed goods cannot be tampered with and where the consignment is rejected and not sealed by the agency on the express denial of the exporter in such a case, the exporter shall not be entitled to prefer an appeal against the rejection under rule 8.

6. Place of Inspection.—Inspection of Machine Tools for the purpose of these rules shall be carried out :

- (a) at the premises of the manufacturer

or

- (b) at the premises at which the consignment of Machine Tools is offered for inspection by the exporter, provided adequate facilities for the purpose of inspection and testing exist therein.

7. Inspection fee.—A fee at the rate of next item (i) thirty paise for every hundred rupees of free on board value when the inspection is carried out on the basis of rule 4(a) and (c); and (ii) fifty paise for every hundred rupees of free on board value subject to a minimum of rupees one hundred per consignment when the inspection is carried out on the basis of rule 4(b) above;

shall be paid by the exporter to the agency as inspection fee.

8. Appeal.—(1) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the agency to issue a certificate under sub-rule (4) of rule 5, may, within ten days of the receipt of the communication of such refusal prefer an appeal to an Appellate Panel consisting of not less than three but not more than seven persons appointed for the purpose by the Central Government.

(2) At least two thirds of the total membership of the Appellate Panel shall consist of non-officials.

(3) The quorum for the Appellate Panel shall be three.

(4) The appeal shall be disposed of within 15 days of its receipt.

SCHEDULE I

[See Rule 3] (See sub-rule (1) of Rule 3)

Levels of Control

Sl. No.	Test/Inspection Characteristics	Requirements	No. of samples to be inspected/tested	Lot size/frequency	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Raw Materials				
1.1	Chemical composition	As per standard specification	On the basis of standard A.Q.L.	Each consignment	Wherever supported producer's test certificate, these characteristics shall be verified at least once in five consignments.
1.2	Mechanical properties	-do-	-do-	-do-	
2.	Components				
2.1	Workmanship and finish	-do-	-do-	-do-	
2.2	Dimensions	-do-	-do-	-do-	
2.3	Chemical/physical properties	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.	Process Control				
3.1	Casting				
3.1.1	Visual and dimensions	-do-	-do-	Each day's production	
3.1.2	Tensile strength, transverse strength, % elongation & hardness	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.1.3	Chemical composition	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.1.4	Hydraulic test (whenever regd.)	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.2	Machining				
3.2.1	Visual and dimensions	-do-	-do-	Each day's production	
3.3	Pressing				
3.3.1	Visual and dimensional	-do-	-do-	Each batch of production under identical condition of manufacturing	
3.4	Heat Treatment				
3.4.1	Temperature	-do-	-do-	Each charge	
3.4.2	Time	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.4.3	Hardness	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.4.4	Visual	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.5	Electroplating				
3.5.1	Bath concentration	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.5.2	Bath temperature		-do-		
3.5.3	Time of dipping		-do-		
3.5.4	Voltage		-do-		
3.5.5	Amperes		-do-		
3.5.6	Tests				
3.5.6.1	Thickness of coating		-do-		
3.5.6.2	Adhesion		-do-		
3.5.6.3	Salt Spray		-do-		
3.6	Welding/Fabrication				
3.6.1	Visual	-do-	-do-	Each batch of production under identical condition of manufacturing.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.6.2	Dimensions	As per standard specification	On the basis of standard A.Q.L.	Each batch of production under identical condition of manufacturing	
3.6.3	Weld Test	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.7	Impregnation				
3.7.1	Viscosity	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.7.2	Vacuum gauge reading	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.7.3	Time	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.7.4	Temperature	-do-	-do-	Each charge	
3.8	Die Casting				
3.8.1	Temperature of die and metal	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.8.2	Pressure of casting	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.8.3	Visual	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.8.4	Crack detection	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.9	Degreasing				
3.9.1	Bath composition	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.9.2	Bath temperature	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.9.3	Dipping time	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.9.4	Visual	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.10	Baking				
3.10.1	Temperature	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.10.2	Time of curing	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.11	Assembly	-do-	-do-	Each	
3.12	Painting				
3.12.1	Surface preparation including shot blasting	-do-	-do-	Production of each batch under identical condition	
3.12.2	Viscosity	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.12.3	Temperature	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.12.4	Time	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.12.5	Adhesion	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3.12.6	Coating thickness	-do-	-do-	-do-	
4.	Product Control				
4.1	Workmanship and Finish	-do-	-do-	-do-	
4.2	Performance	As per standard specification/manual	Each	-do-	
5.	Metrological Control				
5.1	Instruments & gauges including temperature gauge, pressure gauge etc.	Accuracy	Each	At a regular periodic frequency	
5.2	Jigs and fixing	-do-	-do-	At a periodic frequency	
*6.	Packing				
6.1	Appearance	-do-	-do-	Each consignment	
6.2	Drop test	-do-	-do-	-do-	
6.3	Rolling test	-do-	One	-do-	
6.4	Water spraying test	-do-	One	Each design	

*The packages shall be well finished and have a good appearance.

The inner contents of the packages shall be so packed as to withstand drop test, rolling test and water spraying test as given below.

- (i) Drop test (to be restricted to head load upto 37 kgs.)—The packages to be dropped from a height of 150 cms. once on the largest flat surface, once on the largest edge and once on any corner of its own.
- (ii) Rolling test (to be restricted upto a weight of 500 kgs.)—The package to be subjected to rolling on its sides either 6 metres forward and 6 metres backwards or twelve metres in one direction only.
- (iii) Water spraying test—The packages to be allowed to be exposed against a water spray equivalent to a normal sudden monsoon shower for five minutes.

ANNEXURE II

GROUPING OF THE MACHINE TOOLS BY TYPES

- A. Machine Tools for Metal Working, Chip Removing:
1. Planning, shaping, slotting & broaching machines.
 2. Lathe.
 3. Capstan and Turret Lathe, Automatic Lathe.
 4. Thread Producing Machine.
 5. Drilling and Boring Machine.
 6. Milling Machine.
 7. Sawing and Filing Machine, Abrasive Cutting-off Machine.
 8. Grinding, Polishing and Lapping Machine.
 9. Gear cutting and Finishing Machine.
 10. Non-Traditional Metal Removing Machine.
 11. Special Machine tools and Unit Head.
- B. Machine Tools for Metal Working-Forming
1. Mechanical Presses.
 2. Hydraulic Presses.
 3. Sheet Working Machine.
 4. Shears.
 5. Wire Working Machine.
 6. Machines for the production of Bolts, Screws, Nuts and Rivets.
 7. Pressure Casting Machine.
- C. Electric and Pneumatic Hand Power Tools.
- D. Welding Machines and Equipment Hardening and Heat-treating Machines-Physic/Chemical Processing.
- E. Testing Machine.

SPARES AND ACCESSORIES TO MACHINE TOOLS

- A. Accessories for Machine Tools.
- B. Precision Tools, Chucking Tools, Measuring Instruments.

SCHEDULE II

(See Rule 3)

SAMPLING TABLE

Lot Size	Number of Samples to be drawn for inspection and testing	Permissible number of defectives
Upto 15	2	0
16 to 25	3	0
26 to 100	5	0
101 to 150	8	0
151 to 300	13	0
301 to 500	20	1
501 to 1000	32	2
1001 & above	50	3

ANNEXURE II

REQUIREMENTS ON MACHINE TOOLS FOR EXPORT

This document lays down certain minimum requirements on machine tools for export. The inspection and tests included are intended to ensure a certain minimum performance level of general purpose machine tools.

REQUIREMENT ON MACHINE TOOLS FOR EXPORT 1. DOCUMENTS

The documents to be sent along with the machine shall include

- an Instruction Manual in duplicate
- check-list of items despatched
- electrical circuit diagram in duplicate
- inspection report on geometrical accuracy

These shall be packed in water proof cover and secured inside the packing case.

1.1 Instruction Manual.—The Instruction Manual shall be in accordance with Draft IS DOC EC 10(93)-P2 "Guide-lines for presentation of information in technical manuals".

2. VISUAL INSPECTION

2.1 Painting.—The painted surface should be uniformly bright and defects such as hairline cracks, peeled off portion should not exist on the painted surface. Paints should be resistant to lubricating and cutting oils. Parts of a machine may also be painted in different colours if required. The colours of paint are in general stipulated in the contract and these may be adhered to. Internal walls of gear boxes (headstock, feed box, apron etc.) exposed to oil and cutting fluids should be coated by protective paints.

2.2 Name Plate.—Each machine tool should have a name plate clearly indicating the type of machine, year of manufacture, manufacturer's name and address and serial number of the machine.

Accessories and interchangeable parts should be clearly marked. The marking should carry essential information such as clamping diameter on collets, number of teeth and module on change gear wheels.

Name plates and charts fitted on the machine should be clear and shall be located prominently.

2.2 General Get Up.—Sharp edges and projections on castings should be eliminated or smoothened out as far as possible. Unmachined surfaces, castings should be cleaned smooth. Minor irregularities on surfaces may be corrected, for instance, by covering with putty before painting. Junction of mating surfaces of detachable parts should not in general be treated with putty; in any case clear demarcation should exist between detachable parts.

External contour of parts should be regular and transition from one part to another should be gradual and smooth (stream lined). Faces of projecting shafts should be machined to a clean smooth surface.

Screw heads, nuts, etc. fitted outside the machine should be protected against corrosion. Operating levers and rims of handwheels should be polished smooth and they should be adequately surface treated to protect them against corrosion.

Covers and doors should be fastened elegantly to the machine using proper fasteners. If the cover or door conceals a part which should be frequently accessible for maintenance or adjustment, it should be fastened with suitable latches. If the concealed parts do not require frequent attention they may be covered permanently. If the cover conceals a hydraulic power pack or an electric motor, louvers may be provided for ventilation.

3. MACHINE ELEMENTS AND SUB-ASSEMBLIES

3.1 Guideways.—Bed guideways should have a hardness of 170 to 230 BHN. Hardness value of 160 to 230 BHN is permissible for slides such as saddles, cross slides etc.

Permissible variation in hardness along the length of guideways are given in Table 1.

Table 1

Permissible Variations in Hardness along the Length of Guideways

Length of Guideways	Hardness Variation
Upto 2000 mm	20 BHN
From 2000 mm to 3500 mm	25 BHN
From 3500 mm to 5000 mm	30 BHN
Above 5000 mm	35 BHN

For beds made by assembling different sections and for assembled guideways, the maximum permissible variation in hardness over the entire length is 45 BHN. The difference in hardness between two neighbouring sections should not exceed 35 BHN.

Surface hardened C. 1. guideways shall have a hardness of 35 to 40 HRC. Hardened steel guideways should have a hardness of 55 to 60 HRC.

Wedge strips for adjusting play in the guides of slides should match well on the mating surfaces. Screws and other gadgets for adjusting play should keep them firmly in position to prevent any possibility of play developing during working. Good accessibility should exist for adjustment. There should be enough allowance for readjusting the clearance after wear. Wipers are to be used against ingress of dirt and chips.

3.2 Spindles and Spindle Stocks.—External centering surfaces of spindles nose meant for clamping chucks or tools and functional surfaces shall be hardened to 55 to 60 HRC. Sufficient allowances should be made for wear in adjustable bearing of spindles and shafts. Easy accessibility shall be provided for adjusting the clearances in bearings. The methods of adjusting the clearance should be mentioned in the Instructions Manual.

3.3 Gear Boxes and Transmission systems.—Gears running with peripheral speed more than 5m/sec. should preferably be hardened and ground. The accuracy of gear wheels shall correspond to IS : 4059, 4058, 4702, 4725 and 7504 depending on the application.

Setting or clutches in transmission drive should be correspond to 120 per cent of the maximum torque to be transmitted.

3.4 Tool holders and Cutting Tools.—Standard tools should be used on machines. Only in special cases, non-standard tools shall be used with the approval of the customer. In such cases details of the cutting tools shall be provided to the customer.

The same applies for hand tools as well. In case on non-standard hand tools, these have to be supplied with the machine.

Clamping surfaces for the quick changing tool post should be hardened for wear resistance.

3.5 In case of power operated vertical slides it shall be ensured that the slide is provided with an irreversible drive element. This is to ensure that the slide is retained in its position even in an unclamped condition.

3.6 Materials used and their heat treatment for different elements and components shall correspond to generally accepted norms.

4. TESTING

4.1 Levelling and Clamping.—Necessary provision must be made on the base of the machine for levelling and clamping. This included holes for foundation bolts and threaded holes for levelling screws. The disposition of the holes should correspond to the foundation plan described in the Instruction Manual.

The machines shall be levelled and clamped as per manufacturer's recommendation before tests are commenced.

4.2 The main Technical Specifications of the machine shall include all the items covered in relevant India Standards IS : 6893 "Proforma for purchased Specifications for Machine Tools".

These specifications shall be checked/measured and listed along with specified values. Deviations if any shall be indicated. Deviation should not affect the function/performance of the machine. The tapers in spindle, tailstock, sleeve, spindle nose etc. shall be choked for colour set in with appropriate gauges.

4.3 The spindles speeds shall generally be arranged in geometric series specified in IS : 2218-1962.

The spindle speed (rpm or number of strokes/mm as the case may be) shall be measured at no load. The measured spindle speed (rpm) will be converted to correspond to full load rated rpm of motor. The deviation in spindle speed as compared to specified speed shall be within permissible limits specified in IS : 2218. In case where the spindle speed changing is infinitely variable the speed changing lever shall be provided with a pointer so that for various positions of the lever the corresponding spindle speed is specified. These spindle speed shall be verified by actual measurement.

4.4 The feed rates shall in general be arranged in geometric series specified in IS : 2219. Feed movements are either rectilinear or angular. In case where the feed drive is independent of the spindle drive system (such as in milling machines) the feed rate will be measured at no load. The measured feed rates will be converted to correspond to full load rated rpm of the feed motor. The deviation in feed rates shall be within limits specified in IS : 2219.

Where the feed drive is not independent of the spindle drive (as in lathes, drilling machines, shaping or planing machines) the feed rate shall be measured/computed from the kinematic scheme. Angular feed rates may be verified by a straight edge and a dial indicator. The deviation of the measured feed rate from the specified feed rate shall be within limits specified in IS : 2219. In case the feed drive includes a friction drive as clutch etc., during cutting tests it must be ensured that the friction drive does not slip while transmitting full power. In case where the feed rate will be infinitely variable, feed changing lever shall be provided with a pointer so that for various position of the lever, the corresponding feed rate is specified. These feed rates will be verified by actual measurement.

4.5 The thread and diametral pitches will be calculated from the kinematic SCHEME for machines having facility for producing screw threads. The deviations in calculated thread and diametral pitches and the specified pitches shall be preferably by zero; if any deviation exists, this should be mentioned in Instruction Manual.

4.6 Geometrical accuracy including working accuracy tests shall be conducted as per the relevant IS test chart at established temperature of the machine. The requirements on measuring equipment and method of measurement shall be as per IS : 2063. The machine shall satisfy all the requirements laid down in the relevant test chart.

4.7 Positional accuracy of feed elements is assessed by measuring the following parameters for all the slides.

- cumulative error
- dispersion in position during repeated settings
- backlash
- minimum possible movement

4.7.1 Cumulative Error—The difference between the actual distance moved by the feed element and the distance indicated on the dial of the handwheel is determined during consecutive feed movements in one direction. The scalar sum of the positive maximum and the negative maximum error is termed as cumulative error over the total measured length. In case of rectilinear feed movements the actual distance

moved by the feed element shall be measured as indicated below :

- the total measured length being the entire travel or 300 mm travel of the feed element whichever is less. Each step of this measurement is approximately equal to the pitch of rack or feed screw. In addition, cumulative error shall also be measured.
- at three places at 1/5, 1/2 and 4/5 of the total travel and at each place the measurement is restricted to only one pitch of the feed screw or rack. In this case each step of measurement shall be one division on the dial of the handwheel.

In case of angular feed movements the actual angle by which the feed element rotates shall be measured :

- during the course of a quarter revolution of the feed element ; each step of measurement shall be about 5 degree. In addition, cumulative error shall also be measured :
- at three position of the total travel at 120 degree apart. At each position measurement shall be taken for every one division of graduation on the dial of the handwheel ; total rotation of the table shall correspond to one revolution of handwheel.

The cumulative error shall not exceed the values given in Table 2.

4.7.2 Dispersion in position during repeated settings of feed slide is measured.

The slide is repeatedly brought to the same position indicated on the dial in one direction and the dispersion in slide position is observed on a dial indicator.

For rectilinear feeds, the test is conducted :

- at three places viz. 1/5, 1/2 and 4/5 of the total travel and the test is conducted for any particular division on the dial.

In case of angular movements the test is conducted :

- at three places of the feed element each 120 degree apart and for any particular division on the dial.

In all the above cases, a minimum of ten readings will be taken and the dispersion is calculated as

$$4 \sigma = 4 \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

where n = number of measurement

x_i = individual reading

\bar{x} = mean of 'n' reading

The magnitude of dispersion shall not exceed the values specified in Table 2.

4.7.3 Backlash.—The difference in positions of the feed element (such as saddle, rotary table etc.) while the feed element is moved to the same reading on the dial from two opposite directions is termed as backlash. The measurement of backlash is conducted as follows :

The slide is moved in one direction ; corresponding to a graduation on the dial of the handwheel, a dial indicator of appropriate sensitivity is set to read this position of the slide. The handwheel is given a further movement of about 1mm in the same direction ; and subsequently brought back to the previous graduation on the dial of handwheel. The difference in the dial indicator readings indicates the backlash.

For rectilinear feed movements, the test is conducted at three places viz. 1/5, 1/2 and 4/5 of the total travel of the sliding element. For angular feed movement the test is conducted at three places, each 120 degree apart.

The permissible value of backlash is given in Table 2.

4.7.4 Minimum possible slide movement is determined over about 10 to 15 trials by measuring the least change in position of the slide by manual operation. The minimum magnitude of slide movement which can be consistently obtained is decided. A dial indicator of a suitable sensitivity shall be set to read the slide movement.

In the case of rectilinear feed movement, the test is conducted at three places viz. 1/5, 1/2 and 4/5 of total slide movement and in case of angular feed movement, the test is conducted at three places each 120° apart. The required minimum possible movement is specified in Table 2.

4.7.5 Tripping accuracy is measured against a tripping dog whenever provided. For measuring the tripping accuracy, a dial indicator is set to read zero corresponding to the first tripped position of the slide. The slide is retracted and again brought forward by power feed against the tripping dog, the position of which is unaltered. The reading on the dial indicator is noted for atleast ten such successive trippings. The dispersion is calculated as :

$$4 \sigma = 4 \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

where n = number of measurements

x_i = individual reading

\bar{x} = mean of 'n' readings

The magnitude of dispersion shall not exceed the values specified in Table 2.

4.7.6 Stick slip motion is the jerky movement which normally occurs at low velocities of slides. The magnitude of the jerk and the velocities at which this occurs are determined for all the slides. The magnitude of jerk is measured by mounting a dial indicator rigidly on the fixed part (e.g. bed) of the machine with the stylus touching the slide (e.g. table). The slide is moved at its lowest velocity by engaging minimum feed if power feed is available or manually and the movement of pointer of dial indicator is observed for uniformity. Any jerky motion of the slide is noticed on the dial indicator. The feed rate is gradually increased till no jerks are observed. The stick slip is measured at three places viz. 1/5, 1/2 and 4/5 of the total travel. In general no stick slip is expected even at the lowest feedrate.

4.8 Temperature Rise.—Measurement of temperature rise on all spindle units shall be carried out of both the front and rear bearings

The temperature shall be measured at a speed corresponding to 2/3 of the highest speed in the available range. The temperature rise shall not exceed 25°C above ambient temperature. The time for stabilisation shall not exceed about 1 hour. The time for stabilisation is decided as the time at which temperature rise over 15 minutes does not exceed 3 per cent. The spindle will also be run at its highest speed for about half an hour. The rise in temperature shall not exceed 25°C above ambient temperature. The temperature of the lubricating oil shall not exceed 65°C.

4.9 Idle power of the machine is measured

- at each spindle speed
- at each spindle speed and at a feed rate which is commonly used for the machine being tested if the feed drive is obtained from the spindle.

The limitation on the idle power is decided by the adequacy of power available for machining at each spindle speed. Idle power is specified as the motor output taking into account the efficiency of the motor.

In case of auxiliary motors such as feed drive motor, coolant pump motor, elevating screw motor etc., it should be ensured that the motor is not overloading during its normal function.

4.10 Forced Vibration.—On the machine is measured at all spindle speeds and is specified in terms of amplitude (peak to peak value) and frequency of vibration. The velocity

of vibration is calculated/measured as v (mm/sec.) \sqrt{f} of/1000 where a = amplitude of vibration in micron (peak to peak value) and f = frequency of vibration in Hz. The positions of measurement and directions of the pick up for different machines are indicated in Table 3. The permissible limits of forced vibration for various machine tools is indicated in Table 3. While measuring forced vibration, the spindle should be run without any workpiece/tool holding devices (such as grinding wheel, chuck, face plate etc.).

4.11 Noise—The noise level of the machines is measured when it is run at all spindle speeds. The machine is run idle. The noise measurement is carried out at different points surrounding the machine, the distance between these points being 1m. The microphone shall be held 1.5m above level is also measured at the normal position of operator. The background noise at the point of measurement must be at least 10 dB lower than the noise to be measured. Weighting network 'A' is used. There should not be any reverberation effect at the place of noise measurement. In case this cannot be avoided, then correction factors should be applied to take this into account. The noise level shall be less than the value specified by the customer. However if no limitation exists from the customer, the noise level shall in general be lower than 80 to 85dB.

4.12 Overload Safety device—The feed drive shall be provided with a safety device such that when the force on the slide exceeds a pre-determined magnitude, the drive to the slide is disconnected.

The force at which the overload safety device acts is measured by opposing the slide movement by a moving load. A hydraulic cylinder may be used for the purpose. The hydraulic pressure is increased till the overload safety device trips. A dynamometer will be used for force measurement. The force at which the overload safety device trips should be 100 per cent to 120 per cent of the feed force coming on the slide when utilising full power of the motor. The maximum feed force on a slide is specified by the manufacturer or is calculated.

4.13 Clamping forces—Wherever provision for clamping of slides exists it shall be ensured that the force required to move the maximum force coming on the slide while utilising of slide under the clamped condition is at least 120 per cent of the maximum force coming on the slide while utilising full power. The direction and point of application of the applied force depends on the direction of cutting force. If the slide gets its movement through a screw and nut mechanism, before measuring the slipping force it is essential to rotate the screw/nut so that the slide will be able to slip in the direction of the applied force within the backlash between the screw and the nut. If this is not possible, then alternate arrangement must be made to ensure provision for slipping of the slide. The slipping force is measured on a force dynamometer.

In all the cases, the clamping bolts are tightened with the normal leverage available on the corresponding spanner or with the lever supplied by the manufacturer for the purpose. The magnitude of force applied on the level will be measured by a torque wrench and torque applied shall be indicated.

4.14 Operating elements—All the operating element such as handles, levers, handwheels are operated to determine whether their location and the force required to operate them are suitable. The following aspects shall be looked into :

- the force necessary to be applied on each element depends on the frequency of operation and also the accuracy desirable on the operated part. Recommended permissible values of operating forces are given in Table 4.
- the location of the operating elements should be convenient for the operator to handle them from his normal place of working. In general operating elements are recommended to be placed higher than 800mm and lower than 1200mm above the floor level.
- the operating elements shall in general correspond to the sequence of movements prescribed in IS : 2987,

- the dimensions and shapes of handles and handwheels etc. shall correspond to relevant Indian Standards.
- the operating elements shall be so located that starting by accidental contacts is not possible.
- sufficient space should be provided to avoid interference between two adjacent levers and even in their extreme positions it should be convenient to operate them.
- the operating elements should not change from the engaged position even under maximum loading of the machine
- the indicating charts should be self-explanatory and division on handwheels readable easily.
- every operating element is engaged throughout its range and it is checked if the desired function of the operated element is obtained.
- wherever interlocking of two functions exists, this has to be checked for its correct functioning.

4.15 Lubrication—The following are to be ensured.

- all moving elements are adequately lubricated.
- Instruction Manual should provide all necessary details on lubrication such as the type of lubricant, the frequency of lubrication, lubricating points, quantity of lubricant required etc.
- points requiring frequent lubrication should be painted red.
- whenever a lubrication pump is used, a 'dripper' should be provided in an easily visible place to indicate that the pump works.
- oil level indicators should be provided for all sumps
- drain should provided at the lowest level for all sumps.
- adequate sealing should be provided at the bearings to prevent leakage of oil and entry of dirt etc.
- the drain plugs, lubrication points, oil filling points should be easily accessible.
- it should be ensured that coolant does not enter any lubrication sump.
- at important places, provisions should be made to sense insufficient lubrication and in special cases, arrangements should be provided to stop the machine in the absence of lubrication.
- filtering finer than 40 micron is in general necessary in oil circulating lubrication. In special cases, finer filtration may be necessary and this has to be ensured.
- the sump capacity should be sufficient for a minimum of 80 hours of continuous lubrication.
- for heavy machines like planing machines or where the friction surfaces must never run dry (as in the case of grinding spindles) it is necessary to provide an interlock so that the lubrication pump is switched on before the slide movement (grinding spindle rotation).

4.16 Coolant equipment—shall be checked for the following.

- the quantity of coolant flow should be correspond to that specified in IS : 2161-1962.
- the coolant pump motor shall not overloaded during its normal function. In addition, when the coolant pump is running and the coolant outlet is closed, the motor shall not be overloaded.
- the pumps should be self priming.
- regulation of coolant flow shall be provided.
- coolant must be available at all machining zones.

- the coolant should not enter any machine sub-assemblies such as apron and should not collect in saddle casting. Coolant should freely flow back to the sump. Necessary gradients should be provided on the castings.
- Provision must exist such that chips do not enter the sump.
- the sump capacity should be adequate.
- a strainer (in some cases a magnetic filter) is necessary for filtering of coolant before its entry to the sump.
- arrangement of coolant equipment must be such that individual elements must be easily accessible and replaceable from the point of view of servicing, cleaning, changing the coolant and filters.
- splash guards should in general be provided to prevent splashing of coolant around the machine.
- provision must exist for easy removal of chips and sludge.

4.17 Hydraulic Circuitry and Elements shall adhere to "Guide on application and installation of oil Hydraulic Systems." I.S. draft under finalisation.

4.18 Electrical Tests

- (i) The design of the circuitry will be studied from the point of view of ensuring proper sequence, interlocks and other safety measures.
- (ii) Graphical symbols for electrical elements shall correspond to IS : 2032.
- (iii) The electrical equipment should meet all the requirements specified in IS : 1356.

In addition, for export to European market all the requirements specified in IEC-204-1 shall be adhered to. For further details in connection with safety and application, Machine Tools Trade Association Standard formulated in Great Britain may be referred to.

For export to USA, the unified standard JIC-EGP-1 formulated by the Joint Industrial Council shall be adhered to.

4.19 Power Utilisation tests are conducted to ascertain the ability of the machine to utilise the installed motor capacity. A wattmeter is connected to the input terminals of the motor to measure the input power. From the efficiency of the motor, the output is calculated.

Workpiece details, cutting conditions, cutting tool details for different machines are dealt in Fig. 1 to 6 and also in Table 5. In general, the depth of cut is gradually increased till full power is utilised or self excited vibrations are

generated. In general full power utilisation is expected to all zones of machining. The following points shall be noted;

- coolant shall be used wherever necessary.
- the workpiece bottom surface shall be machined (Wherever applicable as in case of drilling machines and milling machines) and the workpiece shall be clamped rigidly.
- during tests, all slides shall be clamped other than the slide used for feed during cutting.
- tool shank section shall correspond to the maximum specified by the manufacturer.
- if chatter occurs, the impaired surface shall be machined to remove chatter marks before continuing the tests.
- tools shall be in good condition.

Additional information necessary for individual machines is dealt below.

Centre Lathes—Cutting tests are conducted on a workpiece held in chuck and live centre at three zones along the workpiece length viz, near the headstock end, at the middle of the workpiece and near the tailstock (Refer Fig. 1 (a). Live centre used shall correspond to the taper in tailstock sleeve.

In addition, cutting tests shall also be conducted on a workpiece held in chuck only (Refer Fig 1b).

Drilling Machines :—Drilling will be carried out with the highest size of drill. If manufacturer recommends cutting conditions other than specified in Table 5, the same has to be justified. Drilling depth shall be twice the diameter of drill.

Horizontal Milling Machine :—Slab milling will be conducted. A V-shaped workpiece shall be used so that for given depth of cut, the width of cut can be gradually increased. The width of cut as well as depth of cut at which full power is utilised will be decided.

Planing Machine :—Full power utilisation is expected when all the tools on all the slides are cutting simultaneously. Workpieces shall be given a small chamfer to minimise shocks during initial engagement of the tool. The workpieces shall be mounted at the edge of the table as shown in Fig. 6 to minimise overhang of side slides during machining.

5. Safety—The machine shall meet the requirements dealt in "Specifications for principles of Mechanical Guarding of Machinery" and General Safety Requirements for Machine Tools and their operations" EDC 11(3218) and EDC 11 (3250).

6. Aesthetics—The get up of the machine should be good. The testing engineer will offer his comments; since this is purely subjective, the reasons for his comments will be explained.

7. Packing—of the machine shall be in accordance with specifications laid down in IS : 7960 (Part 1).

Table 2

Positional Accuracy of Manually Operated Slides

Slide	Cumulative Error (Micron)		Dispersion (Micron)	Backlash (Micron)	Minimum Possible Movement (Micron)	Tripping Accuracy (Micron)
	Over one Pitch	Over 300mm				
All depth setting slides such as cross slide and tool slide on centre lathes : table cross slide knee and quill on milling machine etc.	30	100	20	300	10	..
Micro feeding device on grinding machines	5	..	3	40	1	..
Traverse slides on all general purpose machines	100

Table 3

Measurement of Forced Vibration

Machine	Position and Direction of Pickup	Allowable Velocity of Vibration mm/sec.
Lathe	On the headstock body near front and rear bearings. In horizontal direction perpendicular to spindle axis.	1.6 Upto 500mm swing over bed 2.5 Above 500mm swing over bed
Milling machine (vertical and horizontal) upto 400 mm table width	On the headstock body near the front bearing. In the direction of table feed perpendicular to spindle axis.	1.0
Drilling Machine	On the drill head near the lower bearing In a direction perpendicular to the plane passing through the spindle axis and column.	0.63 Upto 25mm capacity 1.0 ϕ 25 to 50mm capacity
Cylindrical Grinding Machine and Surface Grinding Machine	On the grinding head near the front bearing. In horizontal direction perpendicular to spindle axis. Similarly on the work head for cylindrical grinders.	0.315
Boring Machine	On the spindle head near the front bearing. In horizontal direction perpendicular to the spindle axis.	0.63

Note : In general for all machines forced vibration is measured without clamping any work holding or tool holding device on the spindle. Only in case of grinding machines, maximum size of grinding wheel balanced as per manufacturer's recommendation shall be clamped on to the spindle.

Table 4

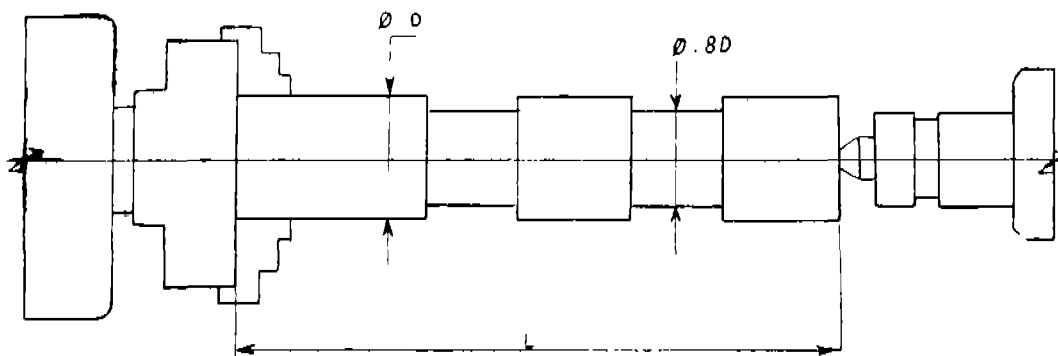
Recommended Allowable Force on Operating Elements

Operating Elements	Frequency of engagements	Max. Period of control (sec.)	Allowable force (Kgf.)
Engagements of speed, feed etc.	10/min		0.5
	1/min		2.0
	10/hr		5.0
	1/hr		10.0
Displacement of units of machine	10/min	2	0.5
	1/min	5	2.0
	10/hr	10	5.0
	1/hr	20	10.0
Setting of dimensions to an accuracy of :			
(i) 0.5 mm			5.0
(ii) 0.05 mm			2.0
(iii) 0.005 mm			0.5
Clamping	10/min		0.5
	1/min		5.0
	10/hr		10.0
	1/hr		20.0

Table 5

Cutting conditions for Power utilisation Tests

Machine	Figure	Workpiece Material	Cutting Speed	Feed Rate
Centre Lathe	1 (a) & (b)	C45 Steel Strength = 60kgf/mm ² Hardness = 200 BHN Normalised	100m/min	0.3mm/rev. if swing over bed is < 500mm 0.5mm/rev. if swing over bed is > 500mm
Horizontal Milling Machine	2	-do-	20m/min.	0.1 mm/tooth
Vertical Milling Machine	3	-do-	100m/min.	0.2mm/tooth
Drilling Machine	4	-do-	20m/min	Drill Diameter/100 (mm/rev.)
Shaping Machine	5	-do-	20m/min. (Average)	0.3mm/stroke
Planing Machine	6	Cast Iron Strength 20kg/mm ² Hardness 200 BHN	30m/min.	0.6 mm/stroke if table width is less than 800 mm



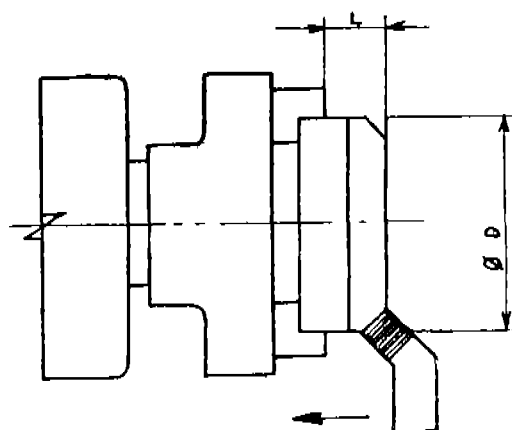
$\phi D = \text{Swing over bed}/4$ (mm)

$L = 0.7$ Admit between centres (mm) but not exceeding six times the diameter of workpiece

Material C45 steel having a strength of 60 kgf/mm² and hardness maximum upto 200 BHN ; normalised

Tailstock sleeve overhang is approximately equal to sleeve diameter

Fig. 1(a) Details of workpiece held between chuck and live centre

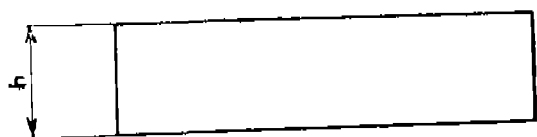


$D = 0.3$ to 0.4 swing over bed (mm) $L \sim D/2$

Material = C45 steel having a strength of 60 kgf/mm² and hardness maximum upto 200 BHN

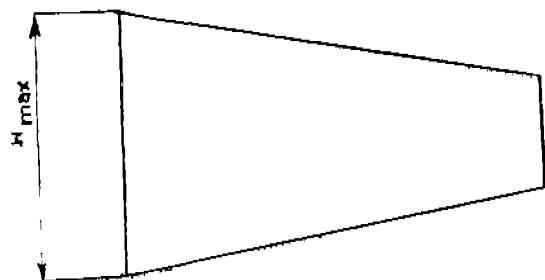
Cutting Tool : For tests as per Fig. 1(a) and 1(b) : Tool holder with throw away inserts TPUN ; approach angle = 45° ; Grade P30 ; Nose radius of insert is approximately equal to twice the feed rate ; chip breaker distance from cutting edge = 3.2mm. Tool overhang should be approximately 1.5 times the height of shank.

Fig. 1(b) Details of workpiece held in chuck only



Workpiece Size : $W_{max} = (\text{Width of slab mill} - 20)$ mm

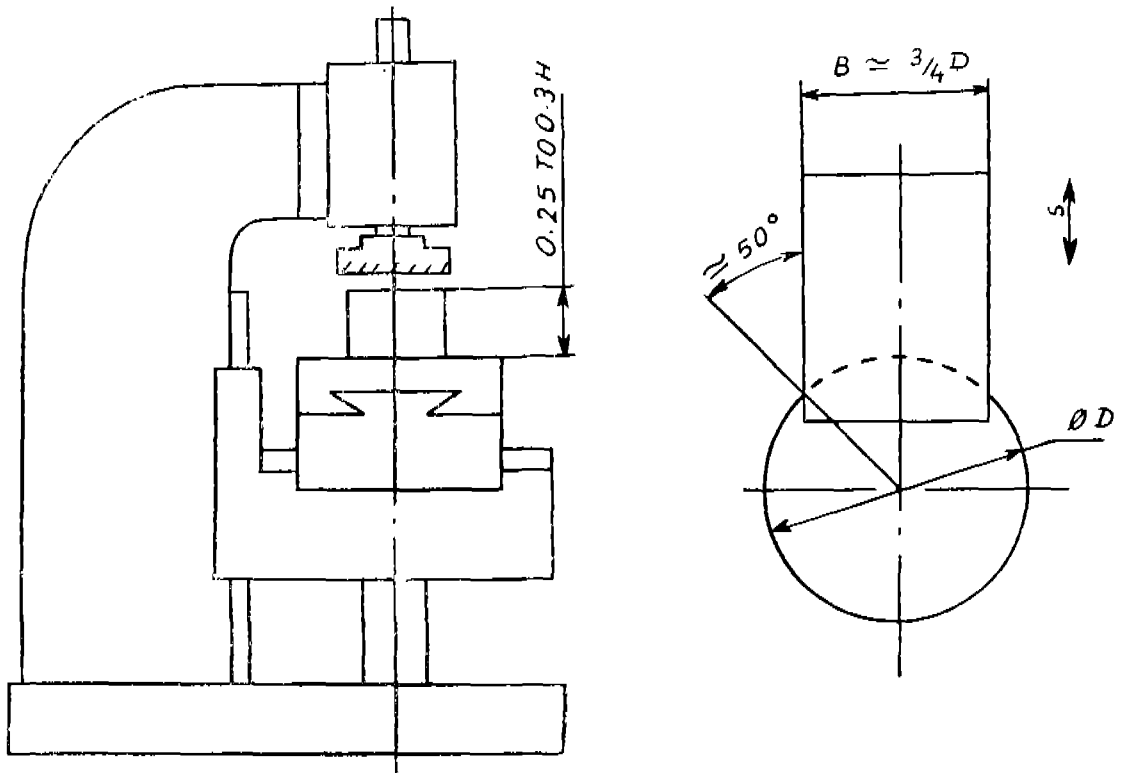
Height $h = 0.25$ to 0.3 times maximum size of workpiece that can be accommodated on the machine.



Cutting Tool : Slab mill as per IS : 6309 approximately 2.5 times diameter of the maximum size of the arbour for the machine.

Fig. 2 Workpiece and cutter details for cutting tests on knee type horizontal milling machine.

Tool : Positive rake face milling cutter with throw away inserts : carbide grade PSO approach angle—70°, Diameter of cutter shall be approximately twice the spindle diameter at front bearing.



Extreme spindle position.

Workpiece is clamped at the centre of the table.

H = Maximum height of workpiece that can be accommodated. Quill overhang not to exceed 50mm.

Fig. 3 Cutting tests on a milling machine.

Tool : H. S. S. Twist Drill corresponding to IS : 5099

Lip runout on drill to be controlled to be less than 0.05mm.

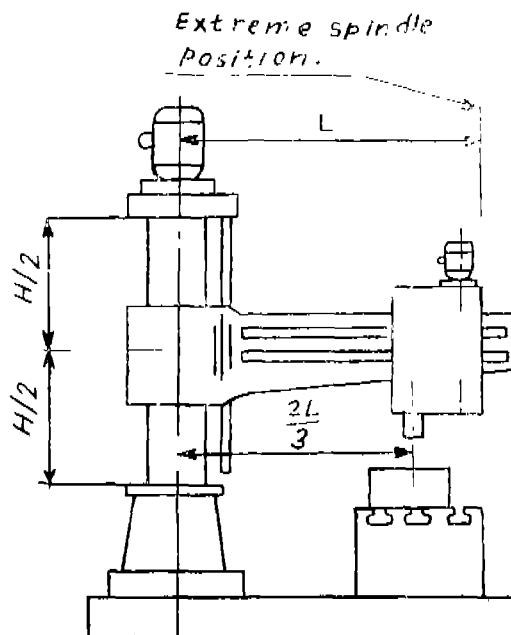


Fig. 5 Cutting tests on a drilling machine.

Workpiece Size: $h=0.25$ to 0.3 times the maximum size of workpiece that can be accommodated on the machine.

$L=0.75$ times the maximum stroke of the machine.

Cutting Tool : Carbide grade P30 approach angle $=45^\circ$

clearance angle $=6^\circ$

side rake $=6^\circ$ Back rake nearly 0°

Nose radius (mm) is approximately equal to twice the feed rate in mm/stroke Tool overhang to be less than 1.5 times height of shank

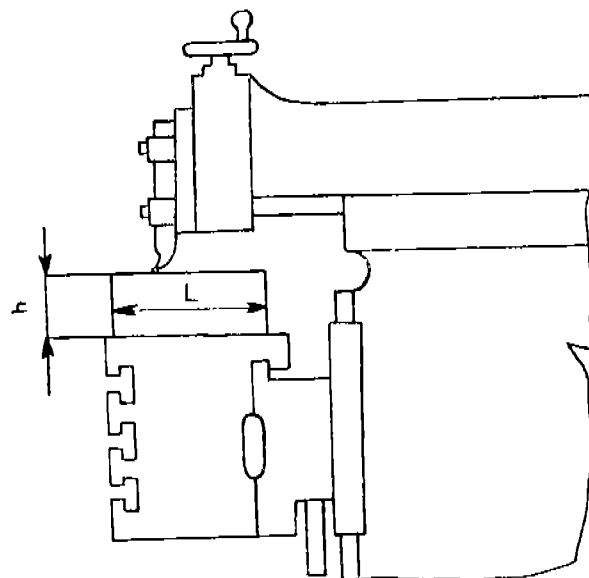


Fig. 5 Cutting tests on shaping machine

Workpiece Size : $h=0.2$ times the maximum height of workpiece that can be accommodated on the machine.

$W=0.3$ times the maximum height of workpiece that can be accommodated on the machine.

Cutting Tool : Carbide grade K20 Approach angle 45°

Clearance angle 5 to 6° Side Rake 6°

Back Rake approximately 0°

Nose radius is approximately twice the feed rate

Tool overhang not to exceed 1.5 times height of tool shank.

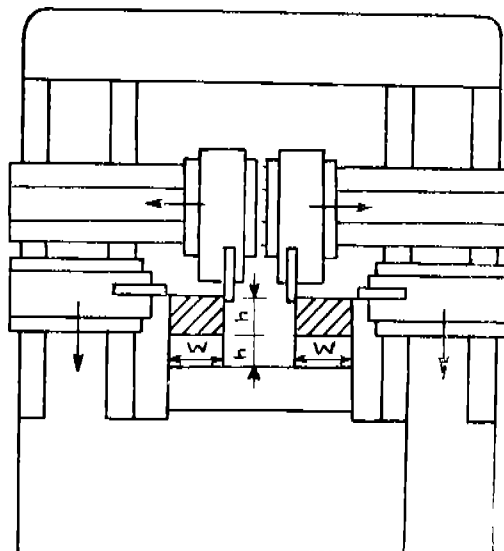
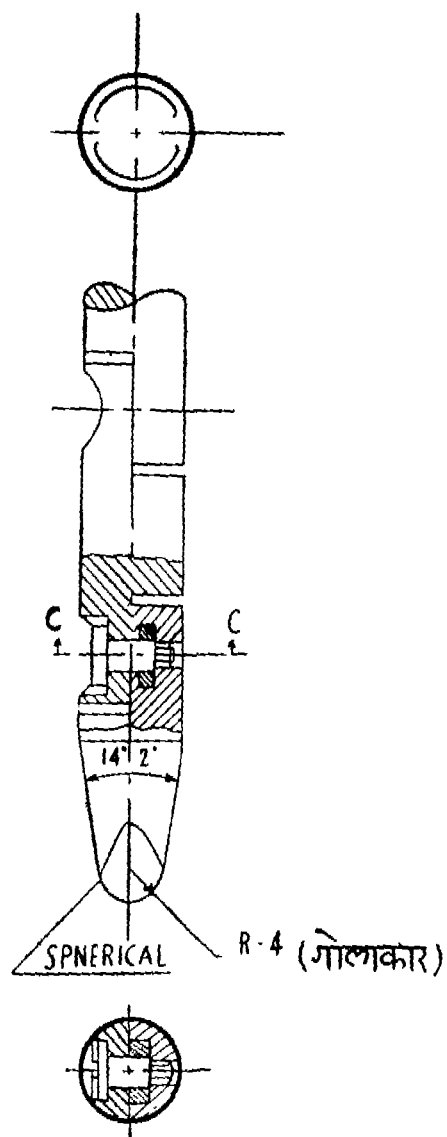


Fig. 6 Cutting tests on planing machine



SECTION - C-C' - खण्ड 'ग-ग'

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 1980

का० आ० 196—राष्ट्रीय सरकार, चाय नियम, 1953 के नियम 4 और 5 के साथ पठित चाय अधिनियम, 1953 (1953 का 29) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से आरम्भ होने वाली और 31 मार्च, 1981 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को चाय बोर्ड के सदस्यों के रूप में नियुक्त करना है, अर्थात् :—

1. श्री पवन घटवार, महासचिव, असम चाय मजदूर संघ, डिब्रुगढ़।
2. श्री भवानी पाल, महासचिव, राष्ट्रीय बागान कर्मकार संघ, पश्चिमी बंगाल।
3. श्री के० आर० बेनी, नीलगिरि जिला सम्पदा कर्मकार संघ, कुनूर, तमिलनाडु।
4. श्री गोपाल मैत्र, तुघस चाय बागान, मजदूर संघ, पश्चिमी बंगाल।
5. विशेष आयुक्त (उद्योग), केरल राज्य सरकार।

और भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य नागरिक वृत्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय (वाणिज्य विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 622(अ), तारीख 30 अक्तूबर, 1978 का निम्नलिखित संशोधन करनी है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में,

(1) कम संख्यांक 4 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित कम संख्यांक और प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

“4 विशेष आयुक्त (उद्योग),
केरल सरकार त्रिवेन्द्रम।”

(2) कम संख्यांक 25 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात्, निम्नलिखित कम संख्यांक और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियाँ रखी जाएंगी

26. श्री पवन घटवार, महासचिव, असम चाय मजदूर संघ, डिब्रुगढ़
27. श्री भवानी पाल, महासचिव, राष्ट्रीय बागान कर्मकार संघ, पश्चिमी बंगाल।
28. श्री के० आर० बेनी, नीलगिरि जिला सम्पदा कर्मकार संघ, कुनूर, तमिलनाडु।
29. श्री गोपाल मैत्र, तुघस चाय बागान, मजदूर संघ, पश्चिमी बंगाल”

चाय सम्पदा और बागानों में
नियोजित व्यक्तियों का
प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले
व्यक्ति

[फा० सं० ई-12012(1)/78-प्लांट (ए)]

डी० डब्ल्यू० तैलंग, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 1980

S.O. 196.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953) read with rules 4 and 5 of the Tea Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints for the period commencing from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette and ending with the 31st day of March, 1981, the following persons as members of the Tea Board :

1. Shri Paban Ghatwar, General Secretary, Assam Chah Mazdoor Sangh, Dibrugarh.

2. Shri Bhabani Pal, General Secretary, National Union of Plantation Workers, West Bengal

3. Shri K.R. Bellie, General Secretary, The Nilgiris District Estate Workers Union, Coonoor, Tamil Nadu.

4. Shri Gopal Moitra, Dooars Cha Bagan Mazdoor Union, West Bengal.

5. Special Commissioner (Industries), Government of Kerala, and makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation, (Department of Commerce) No. S.O. 622(E), dated the 30th October, 1978, namely :—

In the said notification,

(i) for serial No. 4 and the entry relating thereto the following serial No. and entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“4. Special Commissioner (Industries),
Government of Kerala,
Trivandrum.”

(ii) after serial No. 25 and the entry relating thereto, the following serial Nos. and entries shall be inserted,

- “26. Shri Paban Ghatwar,
General Secretary,
Assam Chah Mazdoor Sangh,
Dibrugarh, Assam.
27. Shri Bhabani Pal,
General Secretary,
National Union of Plantation
Workers, West Bengal.
28. Shri K.R. Bellie,
General Secretary,
The Nilgiris District Estate
Workers Union,
Coonoor, Tamil Nadu.
29. Shri Gopal Moitra,
Dooars Cha Bagan Mazdoor
Union,
West Bengal.”

Representing persons employed on tea estates and gardens.

[F. No. E-12012(1)/78-Plant (A)]
D.W. TELANG, J. Secy.

मुख्य निर्यात आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 1981

का० आ० 197.—श्री सुरेश शर्मा, 12 डब्ल्यू हैवन, माउन्ट वीजेन्ट रोड, मालाबार हिल, बम्बई 400006 को एस एफ सी (आई बी आर डी लाईन) साख ऋण के अन्तर्गत को-एक्सट्रूडिड एल डी पी ई फिल्म के निर्माण के लिए 17,44,094/-रुपए (सतरह लाख चौबालिस हजार और चौरान्धे रुपए मात्र) के लिए आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/सीजी/2030305/दिनांक 8-2-1980 को जारी किया गया था। पार्टी ने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क और मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुसंधान प्रति जारी करने के लिए हम आधार पर आयेदन किया है कि लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा शुल्क एवं मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई है। आगे यह भी बताया गया कि लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क एवं मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति किसी भी पत्तन प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत नहीं किया था और इस प्रकार शिल्प भी प्रयोग में नहीं लाया गया था।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में लाइसेंसधारी ने नोटरी पब्लिक बम्बई के समक्ष विधिवत् शपथ लेते हुए स्टाम्प कागज पर एक शपथ-पत्र वास्तव किया है। तदनुसार में संयुक्त हैं कि आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/सीजी/2030305/एस/डब्ल्यू पी/74/एच/79/सीजी-3, दिनांक 8-2-1980 की मूल सीमा शुल्क एवं मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति पार्टी द्वारा खो गई है। यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-1955

की उप-धारा 9 (सीमा) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिनियम का प्रयोग करने हुए श्री सुरेश शर्मा के नाम में जारी किए गए आयात लाइसेंस सं० पी/सीजी/2030305, दिनांक 8-2-1980 की सीमा शुल्क और मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति एतद् द्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

3. उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि प्रतियां (सीमा शुल्क और मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति) पार्टी को अब अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[सं० सीजी-3/65C/79/21]

शंकर चन्द, उप मुख्य नियंत्रक,
आयात-निर्यात

Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

ORDER

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1981

S.O. 197.—Mr. Suresh Sharma, 12, Blue Heaven, Mt. Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-400006 was granted an import licence No. P/CG/2030305 dated 8th February, 1980 for Rs. 17,44,094 (Rupees Seventeen lakhs forty four thousands and ninety four only) for import of Capital Goods for the manufacture of Co-extruded LDPE Film under SFC (IBRD

Line) Form of credit. The firm has applied for issue of Duplicate copies of Customs and Ex. Control purposes copies of the above mentioned licence on the ground that the original Customs purposes and Exchange Control copies of the licence have been lost. It has further been stated that the Customs and Exchange Control purposes copies of the licence were not registered with any Customs authority and as such have not been utilized at all.

2 In support of their contention, the licensee has filed an affidavit on stamped paper duly sworn in before a Notary Public Bombay I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs and Exchange Control purposes copies of import licence No. P/CG/2030305[S/WP/74/H/79/CG. III dated 8th February, 1980 have been lost by the firm. In exercise of the Powers conferred under sub-clause 9(cc) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7th December, 1955 as amended the said original Customs and Exchange Control purposes copies No. P/CG/2030305 dated 8th February, 1980 issued to Mr. Suresh Sharma are hereby cancelled.

3 Duplicate (Customs and Exchange purposes) copies of the said licence are being issued to the party separately.

[No. CG. III/656/79/21]

SHANKAR CHAND, Dy. Chief Controller
Imports and Exports

नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय

भारतीय मानक संस्था

नई दिल्ली, 1980-12-13

का० आ० 198.—समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) अधिनियम 1955 के विनियम 14 के उपविनियम (4) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि लाइसेंस संख्या सीएम/एल-7746 जिसके ब्यौरे नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, पहली नवम्बर उन्नीस सौ अस्सी से रद्द कर दिया गया है :

अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	लाइसेंस सं० और तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	रद्द किए गए लाइसेंस के अधीन वस्तु/प्रक्रिया	सम्बन्धित भारतीय मानक
1	2	3	4	5
1.	सीएम/एल-7746 1979-05-09	सर्वश्री पैकवेल इंडस्ट्रीज कोलशेट रोड, ठाणे-400607 (महाराष्ट्र)	थायोमिटान पायसनीय सान्द्र की पुनः भरवाई	IS : 3905—1966 थायोमिटान पायसनीय सान्द्र की विशिष्टि

[सं० सीएमडी/55. 7746]

MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

New Delhi, the 1980-12-13

S.O. 198.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (9) of regulation 14 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations 1955 as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that Licence No. C-M/L-7746 Particulars of which are given in the Schedule below has been cancelled with effect from First November One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and date	Name & Address of the Licensee	Article/Process covered by the Licence Cancelled	Relevant Indian Standards
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	CM/L-7746 1979-05-09	M/s Packwell Industries, Kolshet Road, Thane-400607 (Maharashtra)	Repacking of Thiometon Emulsifiable Concentrates	IS : 3905—1966 Specification for Thiometon Emulsifiable Concentrates

[CMD/55 : 7746]

नई दिल्ली, 1980-12-26

क्र० आ० 199.—भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खण्ड 3 उपखण्ड (2) दिनांक 1978-05-13 में प्रकाशित तत्कालीन नागरिक पूर्ति एवं सहकारिता मंत्रालय (भारतीय मानक संस्था) अधिसूचना संख्या एसओ 1361 दिनांक 1978-04-24 के प्रांशिक संशोधन के रूप में भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि ड्रम के लिए मानक चिन्ह के डिजाइन का परीक्षण किया गया है। मानक डिजाइन की पुनर्गठित डिजाइन और उसका ग्राह्यक विवरण तत्संबंधी भारतीय मानक के शीर्षक सहित नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है।

भा० मा० संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) अधिनियम 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों और विनियमों के निमित्त यह मानक चिन्ह 1980-09-01 से लागू होगा।

अनुसूची

क्रम मानक चिन्ह की डिजाइन सं०	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्संबंधी भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या और शीर्षक	मानक चिन्ह के डिजाइन का ग्राह्यक विवरण
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. ड्रम केवल	ड्रम इस्पात (जस्तीकृत) और अजस्तीकृत	IS : 2552—1979 ड्रम इस्पात (जस्तीकृत और अजस्तीकृत) की विनिर्दिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें "ISI" शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गयी और अनुपात में तैयार की गई और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर शब्द "ड्रम ओनली" तथा नीचे की ओर भारतीय मानक की संख्या तथा वर्ष प्रकट किया गया है।



[संख्या सीएमसी/13 : 9]

ए० पी० बनर्जी, अपर महा निवेशक

New Delhi, the 1980-12-26

S.O. 199.—In Partial modification of the then Ministry of Civil Supplies and Co-operation (Indian Standards Institution) notification number S.O. 1361 dated 1978-04-24, published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1978-05-13, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the designs of the Standards Mark for drums have been revised. The revised design of the standard mark together with the title of the relevant Indian Standard and verbal description of the design are given in the following Schedule.

This standard mark for the purposes of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder shall come into force with effect from 1980-09-01 :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. & Title Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal Description of the Standard Mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.		Drums, steel (galvanized) and ungalvanized)	IS : 2552-1979 Specification for drums, steel (galvanized and ungalvanized) (second revision)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2), the words 'DRUM ONLY' being superscribed on the top side and the number of the Indian Standard, alongwith its year, being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

[No. CMD/13 : 9]

A.P. BANERJI, Additional Director General

उद्योग मंत्रालय
(औद्योगिक विकास विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 1980

का० आ० 200.—भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (2), तारीख 1 अक्टूबर, 1980 में प्रकाशित मंत्रालय के आदेश सं० का० आ० 829(अ), तारीख 1 अक्टूबर, 1980 में, क्रम संख्याक 20 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के स्थान निर्माणाधिकार 3म संख्याक और प्रविष्टि रखी जायगी, अर्थात् :—

“20 श्री अफजलूर रहमान, एम० एन० ए० सदस्य
झाकधर जालेश्वर,
जिला गोलपारा, असम”।

[का० सं० 8(10)/80-सी डीएन]
लक्ष्मी शंकर केकर, अव्वर सचिव

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(Department of Industrial Development)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 31st December, 1980

S.O. 200.—In this Ministry's Order No. S.O. 829(E), dated the 1st October, 1980, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) of the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 1st October, 1980, for serial number 20 and the entry relating thereto, the following serial number and entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“20. Shri Afzalur Rehman, M L A, Member
P.O. Jaleswar,
District Goalpara,
Assam.”

[F. No. 8(10)/80-CDN]
L.S. KAICKER, Under Secy.

विदेश मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 1981

का० आ० 201.—राजनयिक एवं कौंसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41वां) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार, इसके द्वारा, भारत का कोसलावाय, कन्धार, अफगानिस्तान, में महायुक्त श्री कुलवीर सिंह को सरकार के कौंसली एजेंट का कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[फाइल सं० टी० 4330/1/80]

जे० हजारी, अव्वर सचिव

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1981

S.O. 201.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948) the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Kulbu Singh, Assistant in the Consulate of India, Kandahar, Afghanistan, to perform the duties of a Consular Agent with immediate effect.

[File No. T. 4330/1/80]
J. HAZARI, Under Secy.

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(पेट्रोलियम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1980

का० आ० 202 —यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का० आ० सं० 1170 दि० 26-4-80 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों की बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था,

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है,

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का निश्चय किया है,

अब अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है,

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निश्चय देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार से निहित होने के बजाय इंडियन प्रायल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में सभी बाधाओं में मुक्त रूप में खोपणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : हथौन	जिला : फरीदाबाद	राज्य : हरियाणा		
नाम ग्राम	खसरा सं०	ह० एयर	व०मी०	
1	2	3	4	5
मरोली	3/1 मिन	0	01	52
ह० न० 188	3/10 मिन	0	09	01
	3/11 मिन	0	10	12
	3/19 मिन	0	02	02
	3/20 मिन	0	06	58
	3/22 मिन	0	10	12
	4/5 मिन	0	05	06
	4/6 मिन	0	00	51
	8/2 मिन	0	10	11
	8/8 मिन	0	06	83
	8/9 मिन	0	03	29
	8/13 मिन	0	10	11
	8/17 मिन	0	00	25
	8/18 मिन	0	08	60
	8/23 मिन	0	01	01
	8/24 मिन	0	07	84
	9/21 मिन	0	03	01
	10/4 मिन	0	09	11
	10/6 मिन	0	00	25
	10/7 मिन	0	09	11
	10/14 मिन	0	00	76

1	2	3	4	5
सरोली	10/15 मिन	0	08	60
ह० न० 188	10/16 मिन	0	10	11
	10/25 मिन	0	05	82
	18/1/1 मिन	0	08	61
	18/1/2 मिन	0	00	25
	18/10 मिन	0	08	85
	18/11 मिन	0	03	79
	18/12 मिन	0	06	32
	18/19 मिन	0	10	11
	18/22 मिन	0	10	12
	19/2 मिन	0	03	04
	19/3 मिन	0	03	29
	50 मिन	0	04	55
	52 मिन	0	01	26
	348 मिन	0	08	09
	355 मिन	0	01	01

[सं० 12020/6/80-प्रो०]

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER

(Department of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1980

S.O. 202.—Whereas by a notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizer (Department of Petroleum) S.O. 1170 dated 26th April, 1980 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Government.

And further the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Hathin		Distt. : Faridabad		State : Haryana		
Name of Village		Khasra No.		Area		
				H	A	Sq. Mtrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saroli H.No. 188	3/1 Min			0	01	52
	3/10 Min			0	09	61
	3/11 Min			0	10	12
	3/19 Min			0	02	02
	3/20 Min			0	06	58
	3/22 Min			0	10	12
	4/5 Min			0	05	06
	4/6 Min			0	00	51
	8/2 Min			0	10	11
	8/8 Min			0	03	83
	8/9 Min			0	03	29
	8/13 Min			0	10	11
	8/17 Min			0	00	25
	8/18 Min			0	03	60
	8/23 Min			0	01	01
	8/24 Min			0	07	84
	9/21 Min			0	03	04
	10/4 Min			0	09	11
	10/6 Min			0	00	25
	10/7 Min			0	09	11
	10/14 Min			0	00	76
	10/15 Min			0	08	60
	10/16 Min			0	10	11
	10/25 Min			0	05	82
	18/1/1 Min			0	08	61
	18/1/2 Min			0	00	25
	18/10 Min			0	08	85
	18/11 Min			0	03	79
	18/12 Min			0	06	32
	18/19 Min			0	10	11
	18/22 Min			0	10	12
	19/2 Min			0	03	04
	19/3 Min			0	03	29
	50 Min			0	04	55
	52 Min			0	01	26
	348 Min			0	08	09
	355 Min			0	01	01

[No. 12020/6/80-Prod.]

शुद्धि पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1980

का० आ० 203.—पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना नं० आ० सं० 1170 भाग 12020/6/80/प्रो० दिनांक 8-4-80 के संलग्न अनुसूची में भारत के राजपत्र के भाग II खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) निमांक 26-4-80 में प्रकाशित तहसील नूह जिला गुड़गांधा राज्य हरियाणा के लिये।

के स्थान पर					पक्ष			
गांव : किरंज					गांव : किरंज			
जिला : गुड़गांधा					जिला : गुड़गांधा			
गांव का नाम	खसरा सं०	हेक्टर	ऐयर	वर्ग मी	खसरा नं०	हेक्टर	ऐयर	वर्ग मी०
किरंज	21/11 मिन	0	03	04	21/11 मिन	0	04	11
ह० नं० 187	21/12/1 मिन	0	06	07	21/12/1 मिन	0	01	01
	21/19 मिन	0	10	11	21/19 मिन	0	09	61

नाम ग्राम	खसरा न०	है०	ऐ०	व० मी०	खसरा सं०	है०	ऐ०	व० मी०
किरण	21/22 मिन	0	09	11	21/22 मिन	0	07	08
ह० सं० 187—	21/23	0	00	00	21/23 मिन	0	02	02
(जारी)	29/3 मिन	0	08	35	29/3 मिन	0	09	36
	29/8/1 मिन	0	10	12	29/8/1 मिन	0	04	81
	29/14/1 मिन	0	01	26	29/14/1 मिन	0	08	85
	29/17 मिन	0	08	35	29/17 मिन	0	09	61
	29/24 मिन	0	10	12	29/24 मिन	0	02	02
	37/5 मिन	0	03	04	37/5 मिन	0	10	11
	37/15 मिन	0	10	12	37/15 मिन	0	05	31
	38/20 मिन	0	05	56	38/20 मिन	0	10	12
	45/1 मिन	0	10	11	45/1 मिन	0	08	60
	45/9/2 मिन	0	04	05	45/9/2 मिन	0	05	82
	45/10 मिन	0	02	02	45/10 मिन	0	00	76
	45/22 मिन	0	00	76	45/22/1 मिन	0	00	76
	—	—	—	—	45/22/2 मिन	0	00	00
	45/23 मिन	0	09	36	45/23/1 मिन	0	09	36
	—	—	—	—	45/23/2 मिन	0	00	00
	55/24 मिन	0	01	01	55/24 मिन	0	00	75
	55/25/1 मिन	0	00	51	55/25/1 मिन	0	03	55
	55/25/2 मिन	0	01	30	55/25/2 मिन	0	00	50
	60/22 मिन	0	01	01	60/22 मिन	0	00	76
	70/13 मिन	0	02	78	70/13 मिन	0	02	53
	73/3 मिन	0	30	54	73/3 मिन	0	03	29
	73/4 मिन	0	04	30	73/4 मिन	0	04	55
	76/5 मिन	0	03	54	76/5 मिन	0	04	05
	73/92 मिन	0	01	01	92 मिन	0	01	78
	45/100 मिन	0	01	77	100 मिन	0	01	26
	109 मिन	0	01	26	109 मिन	0	01	77
	17/431 मिन	0	01	01	431 मिन	0	01	01
	37/451 मिन	0	01	01	451 मिन	0	01	01
	45/454 मिन	0	01	52	454 मिन	0	02	28
	78/462 मिन	0	01	01	462 मिन	0	01	01

[सं० 12020/6/80-प्र००]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1980

S.O. 203.—In the Schedule appended to the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 1170 No. 12020/6/80 (Prod.) dated 8th April, 1980 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) published at pages 1212-1214 dated 26th April, 1980 of the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) for Tahsil Nuh, Distt. Gurgaon State of Haryana.

FOR				READ				
Village Kiranj Distt. : Gurgaon		Tahsil : Nuh		Village : Kiranj Distt. : Gurgaon		Tahsil : Nuh		
Name of village	Khasra No.	H	A	Sq. Mtrs.	Khasra No.	H	A	Sq. Mtrs.
KIRANJ H. No. 187	21/11 Min	0	03	04	21/11 Min	0	09	11
	21/12/1 Min	0	06	07	21/12/1 Min	0	01	01
	21/19 Min	0	10	11	21/19 Min	0	09	61
	21/22 Min	0	09	11	21/22 Min	0	07	08
	21/23 Min	0	00	00	21/23 Min	0	02	02
	29/3 Min	0	08	35	29/3 Min	0	09	36
	29/8/1 Min	0	10	12	29/8/1 Min	0	04	81
	29/14/1 Min	0	01	26	29/14/1 Min	0	08	85
	29/17 Min	0	08	35	29/17 Min	0	09	61
	29/24 Min	0	10	12	29/24 Min	0	02	02

Name of village	Khasra No.	H	A	Sq. Mtrs.	Khasra No.	H	A	Sq. Mtrs.
	37/5 Min	0	03	04	37/5 Min	0	10	11
	37/15 Min	0	10	12	37/15 Min	0	05	31
	38/20 Min	0	05	56	38/20 Min	0	10	12
	45/1 Min	0	10	11	45/1 Min	0	08	60
	45/9/2 Min	0	04	05	45/9/2 Min	0	05	82
	45/10 Min	0	02	02	45/10 Min	0	00	76
	45/22 Min	0	00	76	45/22/1 Min	0	00	76
	—	—	—	—	45/22/2 Min	0	00	00
	45/23 Min	0	09	36	45/23/1 Min	0	09	36
	—	—	—	—	45/23/2 Min	0	00	00
	55/24 Min	0	01	01	55/24 Min	0	00	75
	55/25/1 Min	0	00	51	55/25/1 Min	0	03	55
	55/25/2 Min	0	04	30	55/25/2 Min	0	00	50
	60/22 Min	0	01	01	60/22 Min	0	00	76
	70/13 Min	0	02	78	70/13 Min	0	02	53
	73/3 Min	0	30	54	73/3 Min	0	03	29
	73/4 Min	0	04	30	73/4 Min	0	04	55
	76/5 Min	0	03	54	76/5 Min	0	04	05
	73/92 Min	0	01	01	92 Min	0	01	78
	45/100 Min	0	01	77	100 Min	0	01	26
	109 Min	0	01	26	109 Min	0	01	77
	17/431 Min	0	01	01	431 Min	0	01	01
	37/454 Min	0	01	01	451 Min	0	01	01
	45/454 Min	0	01	52	454 Min	0	02	28
	78/462 Min	0	01	01	462 Min	0	01	01

[No. 12020/6/80-(Prod.)]

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 1980

क्र० भा० 204 —यस: पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम, ग्यास तथा उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना क्र० भा० सं० 381(ई) तारीख 5-6-80 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और अतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है,

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में बहित होने के बजाए, तब और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं में सूक्ष्म रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

द्राम्बे से राष्ट्रीय, केमिकल्स और फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड सेम्बर तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये

महाराष्ट्र : राज्य	जिला : बम्बई उपनगर	तालुका : कर्ला
गांव	सर्वेक्षण नम्बर	हेक्टर ऐयर सेटेयर
आणीक	टाटा पावर लाईन की जगह से	0 04 50
	181/1	0 05 10
	181/2	0 05 75
	181/3	0 02 50
	181/4	0 05 10
	191	0 01 40
	169	0 01 75
	192	0 25 05
	माल्ल सबक की जगह से	0 02 25
		0 53 40

[सं० 12010/23/80-प्रो० I]

New Delhi, the 24th December, 1980

S.O. 204.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Petroleum) S.O. 38(E) dated 5-6-80 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification :

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines :

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipe line from Trombay to Rastriya Chemicals & Fertilizer Ltd., Chembur.

State : Maharashtra Distt. : Bombay Suburban.
Taluka : Kurla.

Village	Sl. No.	Area		
		Hectare	Acre	Centi-are
Anik	Area out of Tata Power Line.	0	04	50
	181/1	0	05	10
	181/2	0	05	75
	181/3	0	02	50
	181/4	0	05	10
	191	0	01	40
	169	0	01	75
	192	0	25	05
	Area out of Mahul Road.	0	02	25
		0	53	40

[No. 12016/23/80-Prod. I]

कां०आ० 205.—यत् पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पार्श्वसाधन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना कां० आ० सं० 382(ई) तारीख 5-6-80 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पार्श्वसाधनों की बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यत् राक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यत् केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अतिनिश्चय किया है।

अब अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा द्वारा प्रवृत्त अधिकारी का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पार्श्व साधन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारी का प्रयोजन करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार निवेदन करती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय, वेस और

प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग में, सभी बाधाओं के मुक्त रूप में उपयोग के लिये, उन की इस तारीख में निहित होना।

अनुसूची

गराना दमिनल से टास्के तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये

जिला कुलाबा

महाराष्ट्र राज्य	सर्वेक्षण नम्बर	हेक्टेयर	ए. आर.	सेंटीमीटर
बोरीपाखाडी	सर्वेक्षण नं० 43 और 45 के दक्षिण से बोरीपाखाडी और म्हातवली गांव के सीमा में पूर्व पश्चिम जाने वाले वाले से		0	04
	बोरीपाखाडी से गांव तक जाने वाले रास्ते से सं० 55 और 42 गांव बोरीपाखाडी के बीच में से		0	06
	सं० 66 के पुरव कुंभारवाडा से बोरीपाखाडी तक जाने वाले रास्ते से		0	03
	सं० 30 और 1609 के बीच में से कुंभारवाडा तक बोरीपाखाडी से जाने वाले रास्ते से		0	02
	रेल मार्ग में से मध्य रेल अरुण से क्षेत्र 0.00 डी० तक जाने वाले रास्ते से		0	18
	अरुण-मोरा म्युनिमिपल रास्ते से		0	05
	अरुण-मोरा रास्ता तथा रेल के बीच में से		0	14
	सर्वेक्षण नं० 168 बी		0	02
	168 सी		0	28
	रास्ते के जगह से		0	02
	180/अ 1/अ		2	50

[सं० 12016/23/80-प्रो० -II]

S.O. 205.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 38(E) dated 5-6-80, under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline ;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government ;

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification ;

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines ;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Uran Terminal to Trombay

State : Maharashtra		District : Kulaba		Taluka : Uran	
Village	Description of land	Area			
		Hec-tare	Acres	Centi-are	
1	2	3	4	5	
Boripakhadi	Land out of Nala at south of S.No. 43 & 45 of village Boripakhadi passes through East to West from village boundaries of Boripakhadi & Mhatavali.	0	04	0	
	Land out of road leading to Kegaon from Boripakhadi S. No. 55 & 42.	0	06	0	
	Out of Municipal Road leading to Boripakhadi to the East of S.No. 56.	0	03	0	
	Out of Municipal Road leading to Kumbharwadi through Boripakhadi & S.No. 30A & 160 A.	0	02	0	
	Out of Railway track & Road leading to N.A.D. From Central Railway.	0	18	0	
	Out of Uran Mora road belonging to Uran Municipality.	0	05	0	
	Out of Uran Mora Road & Central Railway land involving in Uran Municipality.	0	14	0	
	Land out of S.No. 168B(P)	0	02	0	
	Land out of S.No. 168C(P)	0	28	0	
	Land out of road going to S. No. 180A/1/A.	0	02	0	
	Out of S.No. 180A/1/A(P)	0	50	0	

[No. 12016/23/80-Prod. II]

कां०भा० 206.—यह पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना कां०भा० सं० 383(ई) तारीख 5-6-80 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार का पाइपलाइनों का बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और अतः संश्लेषण अधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यह केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों

में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे इस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय नैव और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

यूरान टर्मिनल से ट्रम्बे तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये

राज्य : महाराष्ट्र		जिला : कुलाबा		तालुका : पन्वेल	
गांव	सर्वेक्षण नम्बर	हेक्टेयर	ए. आर. ई. सेटीयर		
नाव्हा	1A/30	0	27	0	
	1A/31	0	01	2	
	1A/32	0	16	0	
	1A/37	0	02	0	
	1A/51	0	08	0	
	1A/52	0	07	0	
	1A/67	0	06	0	
	1A/68	0	10	0	
	1A/88	0	02	0	
	1A/89	0	17	0	
	1A/277(पी)	0	58	0	
	1A/277(पी)	0	55	0	

[सं० 12016/23/80-प्रो० III]

S.O. 206.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 383(E) dated 5-6-80 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Uran Terminal to Trombay

State : Maharashtra		District : Kulaba		Taluka : Panvel	
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	ARE	Centi-are	
1	2	3	4	5	
Nhava	1A/30	0	27	0	
	1A/31	0	01	2	
	1A/32	0	16	0	

1	2	3	4	5
	1A/37	0	02	0
	1A/51	0	08	0
	1A/52	0	07	0
	1A/67	0	06	0
	1A/68	0	10	0
	1A/88	0	02	0
	1A/89	0	17	0
	1A/277(P)	0	58	0
	1A/277(P)	0	55	0

[No. 12016/23/80-Prod. III]

कांशा 207.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का आ.सं. 384(ई) तारीख 5-6-80 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और अतः महम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब यतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्द्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे, उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

युरान टर्मिनल से ट्रॉम्बे तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये

राज्य : महाराष्ट्र	जिला : कुलाबा	तालुका : युरान
गांव	सर्वेक्षण नम्बर	हेक्टेयर ए.आर. सेंटीयर ई०
शेवा	सर्वेक्षण नं० 216 (पार्ट)	0 12 0
	सर्वेक्षण नं० 189/3 और 10 तथा 10/7 और 14 के मध्य से जाने वाले रास्ते से	0 10 0
	सर्वेक्षण नं० 192/3 और स० नं० 155/10 और 12ए के मध्य से जाने वाले रास्ते से	0 15 0
	सर्वेक्षण नं० 154/10 (पी)	0 03 0
	154 13 / (पी०)	0 03 0
	इंडियन एयर फोर्स कम्प्लेक्स से	1 26 0
	सर्वे नं० 121 पार्ट	0 17 0
	सर्वे नं० 123 पार्ट	0 24 0

[सं० 12016/23/80-प्रो० 4]

S.O. 207—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 384(E) dated 5-6-80 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Uran Terminal to Trombay

State : Maharashtra	District : Kulaba	Taluka : Uran
Village	Description of lands	S.No. H.No
		Area
		H. Are. Centiare
Shewa	Land belonging to village Panchayat Shewa out of S.No. 216(Part).	0 12 0
	Out of road passing through S.No. 189 H.No. 3 & 10 & also S.No. 10 H.No. 7 & 14 to the North towards Gavthan of Shewa.	0 10 0
	Out of road leading towards Gavthan (N) S.No. 192 H.No. 3 & S.No. 155 H.No. 10 and 12A.	0 15 0
		154 10 0 03 0
		154 13 0 03 0
	Land out of I.A.F. Complex	1 26 0
		121 0 17 0
		123 0 24 0

[No. 12016/23/80-Prod. IV]

कांशा 208—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का. आ.सं. 385 (ई) तारीख 5-6-80 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और अतः सक्षम अधिकारी न उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे रही है।

और आगे, यह केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से सम्बन्धित अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उप-योग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से सम्बन्धित अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उप-योग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

युरान टर्मिनल से ट्राम्बे तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये

राज्य : महाराष्ट्र	जिला : कुलाबा	तालुका	युरान
गांव	सर्वेक्षण नम्बर	हेक्टेयर	ए.आर. सेटीयर
		ई०	सेटीयर
नागाव	सर्वेक्षण न० 113/4	0	09
	114/2	0	02
	119/1	0	17
	119/2	0	13
	119/3	0	01
	119/4	0	20
	120ए/1	0	03
नागाव से पीरवाडी तक जाने वाले			
रास्ते में से		0	07
सर्वे न० 10 और 131 के मध्य			
से जाने वाले नालों में से		0	04

[स० 12016/23/80-प्रो० 5]

S.O. 208.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 385(E) dated 5-6-80 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Act,

1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline ;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central the Government ;

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification ;

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines ;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, free from encumbrances

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Uran Terminal to Trombay

State : Maharashtra	District : Kulaba	Taluka : Uran				
Village	Description of Lands	S.No.	H.No	Area		
				H.	Are	Centiare
Nagaon		113	4	0	09	0
		114	2	0	02	0
		119	1	0	17	0
		119	2	0	13	0
		119	3	0	01	0
		119	4	0	20	0
		120A	1	0	03	0
				0	07	0
	Out of land from road leading to Peerwadi from Nagaon					
	Land out of Nala passing through S.No. 10 and 131.			0	04	0

[No. 12016/23/80-Prod. V]

शुद्धि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 1980

का० आ० 209—भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के भाग (ii) खंड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 5 जून, 1980 पृष्ठ संख्या 813 और 814 पर का० आ० संख्या 382 (ई) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उद्येयक मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या 12016/23/80-प्रोड 2 दिनांक 5 जून, 1980 में उल्लिखित गांव बोरी पाखाड़ी तालुका-उरण, जिला कुलाबा के अन्तर्गत बी गई अग्रेजी अनुसूची में सर्वेक्षण न० 180-ए/1/ए (पी) के क्षेत्र के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र पढ़ें।

अनुसूची

पढ़ें	के लिये
स० न० हि० न० हेक्टेयर एअरई सेटीयर	स० न० हि० न० हेक्टेयर एअरई सेटीयर
180-ए/1/ए(पी) 2-50-0	180-ए/1/ए(पी) 0-50-0

[संख्या 12016/23/80-प्रो०]

ERRATUM

New Delhi the 24 th December, 1980

S.O. 209.—In the notification of Government of India Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer No 12016/23/80- Prod. III, dated 5th June 1980 published under S. O. No. 382 (E) in the Gazette of India Part II section 3, sub-section (ii), dated 5-6-80 at page 813 & 814 village Boripachadi, Taluha-Urban, District-Kulaba, the area should be read out against S. No. 180/A/1/A (P) as shown in the following schedule for the area mentioned in the schedule (in English version) appended to the above notification.

SCHEDULE

Read				For			
S. No.		Hectae	Are Centiare	S. No.		Hectare	Are Centiare
H.No.				H.No.			
180 A/1/A(P)	2	50	0	180 A/1/A(P)	0	50	0

[No. 12016/23/80-Prod.]

KIRAN CHADDA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 1980

कां०आ० 210—यत् पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मन्त्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना कां०आ०सं० 1247 दिनांक 3-5-80 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना में सलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था,

और यत् सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है,

और आगे, अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना में सलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का निश्चय किया है।

अब अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में सलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है,

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के अन्तर्गत इंडियन आयरन कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड से सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : हथौन	जिला : फरीदाबाद	राज्य : हरियाणा
ग्राम	खसरा नं०	क्षेत्रफल
		हेक्टर मीटर वर्ग-मी०
1	2	3 4 5
भानपुर ह०नं० 238	3/1 मिन	0 07 08
	3/10 मिन	0 07 12
	3/11 मिन	0 09 61
	3/12/2 मिन	0 00 51
	3/19 मिन	0 08 35

1	2	3	4	5
3/20/1 मिन	0	01	77	
3/22/2 मिन	0	04	55	
3/22/3 मिन	0	04	30	
7/2/3 मिन	0	10	12	
7/8 मिन	0	03	04	
7/9 मिन	0	04	81	
7/13 मिन	0	09	86	
7/18/1 मिन	0	10	12	
7/23 मिन	0	10	11	
7/24 मिन	0	00	00	
10/3 मिन	0	04	05	
10/4 मिन	0	06	32	
10/7 मिन	0	10	12	
10/14 मिन	0	09	36	
10/17 मिन	0	09	86	
10/24 मिन	0	03	54	
10/25 मिन	0	05	06	
16/5 मिन	0	10	12	
16/6/2 मिन	0	10	12	
16/15 मिन	0	09	86	
16/16 मिन	0	03	29	
17/11 मिन	0	00	25	
17/20 मिन	0	06	58	
17/21 मिन	0	10	11	
18/1 मिन	0	10	12	
18/10 मिन	0	10	11	
18/11/1 मिन	0	01	01	
18/12 मिन	0	09	12	
18/19 मिन	0	10	12	
18/22 मिन	0	09	86	
18/23 मिन	0	00	25	
33/2 मिन	0	03	29	
33/3 मिन	0	06	83	
33/8 मिन	0	10	12	
33/13 मिन	0	10	12	
33/18/1 मिन	0	02	27	
33/18/2 मिन	0	00	25	

1	2	3	4	5
मानपुर ह० न० 238	33/27 मिन	0	04	05
	33/23/2 मिन	0	00	25
	33/24/1 मिन	0	05	82
	33/24/2 मिन	0	01	26
	37/4 मिन	0	10	12
	37/6 मिन	0	00	25
	37/7/1 मिन	0	09	87
	37/14 मिन	0	03	04
	37/15 /1 मिन	0	01	26
	37/15/2 मिन	0	05	82
	37/16 मिन	0	10	12
	37/25 मिन	0	10	11
	60/5 मिन	0	08	60
	60/6 मिन	0	00	76
	61/1 मिन	0	00	51
	61/10 मिन	0	08	35
	61/11 मिन	0	10	12
	61/20 मिन	0	10	12
	61/21/1 मिन	0	04	55
	61/21/2 मिन	0	01	01
	61/22 मिन	0	04	55
	64/2 मिन	0	10	12
	64/9 मिन	0	10	12
	64/12/1 मिन	0	03	29
	64/12/2 मिन	0	06	07
	64/13 मिन	0	00	76
	64/18 मिन	0	08	35
	64/19 मिन	0	01	77
	64/23 मिन	0	10	11
	86/3/1 मिन	0	01	26
	86/3/2 मिन	0	08	85
	86/7/2 मिन	0	02	53
	86/8/1 मिन	0	07	58
	86/13 मिन	0	00	25
	86/14 मिन	0	09	86
	86/17 मिन	0	10	12
	86/24 मिन	0	10	12
	89/4/2 मिन	0	05	06
	89/5 मिन	0	05	06
	89/6 मिन	0	10	11
	89/15 मिन	0	10	11
	89/16 मिन	0	09	61
	89/25 मिन	0	02	28
	88/20/2 मिन	0	00	51
	88/21 मिन	0	09	36
	246 मिन	0	04	30
	244 मिन	0	02	02
	1381 मिन	0	01	01
	1386 मिन	0	02	53
	1402 मिन	0	00	76
कोडल ह० न० 234	14/1 मिन	0	01	77
	14/10 मिन	0	09	61
	14/11 मिन	0	10	12
	14/19 मिन	0	00	25
	14/20/1 मिन	0	04	81

1	2	3	4	5
कोडल ह० न० 234	14/20/2 मिन	0	04	05
	14/21 मिन	0	04	05
	14/22/1 मिन	0	04	81
	14/22/2 मिन	0	01	26
	15/5/2 मिन	0	07	33
	15/6 मिन	0	00	51
	32/2 मिन	0	10	12
	32/9 मिन	0	10	11
	32/12/2 मिन	0	09	11
	32/13 मिन	0	01	01
	32/18 मिन	0	08	60
	32/19 मिन	0	01	52
	32/23 मिन	0	10	12
	37/3 मिन	0	09	11
	37/7 मिन	0	05	31
	37/8 मिन	0	00	00
	37/13/2 मिन	0	00	51
	37/14 मिन	0	09	61
	37/17/3 मिन	0	10	11
	37/24/1 मिन	0	07	84
	37/24/2 मिन	0	02	28
	58/4 मिन	0	07	08
	58/5 मिन	0	01	26
	58/6 मिन	0	07	59
	58/7 मिन	0	00	25
	58/15 मिन	0	10	11
	58/16/1 मिन	0	05	06
	58/16/2 मिन	0	03	79
	58/16/3 मिन	0	00	25
	58/25 मिन	0	07	59
	59/21 मिन	0	02	53
	62/1 मिन	0	03	04
	63/6 मिन	0	00	51
	156 मिन	0	02	02
	314 मिन	0	01	01
	369 मिन	0	01	26
	372 मिन	0	02	03
महलब ह० न० 233	7/24 मिन	0	08	85
	9/4 मिन	0	10	12
	9/6 मिन	0	01	26
	9/7 मिन	0	08	85
	9/14/1 मिन	0	01	01
	9/15 मिन	0	09	11
	9/16/1 मिन	0	08	10
	9/16/2 मिन	0	02	02
	9/25/1/2 मिन	0	00	76
	9/25/1/3 मिन	0	04	30
	9/25/2 मिन	0	05	06
	16/5/1 मिन	0	04	30
	16/5/2 मिन	0	02	28
	16/6 मिन	0	00	25
	17/1 मिन	0	03	54
	17/10 मिन	0	10	12
	17/11 मिन	0	09	36
	17/20 मिन	0	00	76

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
महल नं० 233	18/12 मिन	0	00	25	गहल नं० 233	74/10/2 मिन	0	00	25
	18/18 मिन	0	08	09		75/5 मिन	0	10	12
	18/19 मिन	0	00	51		75/6/1 मिन	0	07	84
	18/23 मिन	0	10	11		75/6/2 मिन	0	02	28
	27/3 मिन	0	10	11		75/15 मिन	0	03	04
	27/7/1 मिन	0	01	01		87/1/2 मिन	0	06	83
	27/7/2 मिन	0	00	51		87/2 मिन	0	01	01
	27/8 मिन	0	03	04		87/9/2 मिन	0	00	51
	27/13 मिन	0	01	51		87/9/3 मिन	0	05	04
	27/14/1 मिन	0	00	51		87/10 मिन	0	00	76
	27/14/2 मिन	0	08	61		87/12 मिन	0	10	12
	27/17/1 मिन	0	00	51		87/19 मिन	0	10	12
	27/17/2 मिन	0	01	77		87/22 मिन	0	07	59
	27/17/4 मिन	0	05	31		87/23 मिन	0	02	53
	27/24/1 मिन	0	00	25		98/2 मिन	0	00	51
	27/24/2 मिन	0	07	84		98/3 मिन	0	09	61
	31/20 मिन	0	00	25		98/8 मिन	0	10	12
	31/21 मिन	0	08	35		98/13 मिन	0	10	12
	31/27 मिन	0	00	00		98/17 मिन	0	05	06
	32/4/2 मिन	0	05	06		98/18 मिन	0	05	06
	32/4/3 मिन	0	00	51		98/24 मिन	0	10	11
	32/5 मिन	0	04	81		110/4 मिन	0	10	11
	32/6 मिन	0	10	11		110/6 मिन	0	00	25
	32/15 मिन	0	10	11		110/7 मिन	0	09	86
	32/16 मिन	0	09	86		110/14 मिन	0	02	53
	32/25 मिन	0	01	77		110/15 मिन	0	07	59
	42/1 मिन	0	09	36		110/16 मिन	0	10	11
	42/10 मिन	0	10	11		110/25 मिन	0	10	11
	42/11 मिन	0	08	11		120/5 मिन	0	01	77
	42/12 मिन	0	02	02		172 मिन	0	02	02
	42/19 मिन	0	09	61		980 मिन	0	01	52
	42/20 मिन	0	00	51		988 मिन	0	00	76
	42/22 मिन	0	10	12		1001 मिन	0	00	76
	53/2 मिन	0	10	12		1023 मिन	0	00	76
	53/8 मिन	0	05	57		1049 मिन	0	00	76
	53/9 मिन	0	01	77					
	53/13 मिन	0	10	12		8/17 मिन	0	05	06
	53/18 मिन	0	10	12		8/24 मिन	0	01	26
	53/23/1 मिन	0	04	05		21/11 मिन	0	00	76
	53/23/2 मिन	0	05	06		21/19 मिन	0	00	00
	53/24/1 मिन	0	01	01		21/20/1 मिन	0	07	59
	64/3 मिन	0	00	00		21/20/2 मिन	0	01	77
	64/4/1 मिन	0	03	79		21/21 मिन	0	02	53
	64/4/2 मिन	0	05	06		21/22 मिन	0	07	59
	64/7/1 मिन	0	02	78		33/2 मिन	0	10	11
	64/7/2 मिन	0	07	34		33/9 मिन	0	10	12
	64/14 मिन	0	10	11		33/12 मिन	0	08	60
	64/16 मिन	0	04	31		33/13 मिन	0	00	51
	64/17/1 मिन	0	02	78		33/8/2 मिन	0	00	25
	64/17/2 मिन	0	03	03		62 मिन	0	02	02
	64/24/1 मिन	0	00	00	कलमाड़ा नं० 229	32/21/1 मिन	0	05	56
	64/25 मिन	0	10	12		32/21/2 मिन	0	01	26
	74/11 मिन	0	07	08		32/21/1 मिन	0	00	51
	74/20 मिन	0	10	12		32/22/2 मिन	0	01	52
	74/21 मिन	0	10	12		32/19 मिन	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
कलसाडा ह०न० 29	42/1 मिन	0	00	25	कलसाडा ह०न० 229	82/1 मिन	0	08	09
	42/2 मिन	0	09	86		82/2/1 मिन	0	01	27
	42/9 मिन	0	10	12		82/9 मिन	0	09	10
	42/12 मिन	0	10	12		82/10 मिन	0	01	01
	42/13 मिन	0	00	00		82/12 मिन	0	10	12
	42/18 मिन	0	07	33		92/19 मिन	0	10	12
	42/19 मिन	0	03	05		82/22 मिन	0	05	82
	12/23 मिन	0	10	11		82/23 मिन	0	04	30
	45/3 मिन	0	09	36		85/3/1 मिन	0	09	36
	45/8 मिन	0	09	61		85/8/1 मिन	0	09	61
	45/13/2 मिन	0	01	77		85/8/2 मिन	0	00	51
	45/14 मिन	0	06	32		85/13 मिन	0	10	12
	45/17 मिन	0	10	11		85/18 मिन	0	05	06
	45/2 /1 मिन	0	02	78		104 मिन	0	03	04
	45/24/2 मिन	0	07	34		107 मिन	0	01	26
						109 मिन	0	03	04
	53/20 मिन	0	00	25		611 मिन	0	00	25
	53/21 मिन	0	07	59		613 मिन	0	00	76
	54/4 मिन	0	06	58		621 मिन	0	00	76
	54/5/1 मिन	0	03	54		628 मिन	0	00	76
	54/6/2 मिन	0	10	12		629 मिन	0	00	76
	54/7 मिन	0	00	00					
	54/15 मिन	0	10	12	भगुरी पलवल	9/10 मिन	0	05	57
	54/16 मिन	0	09	87	ह०न० 228	9/11 मिन	0	10	12
	54/25 मिन	0	02	53		9/19 मिन	0	01	26
	60/1 मिन	0	10	11		9/20 मिन	0	08	10
	60/10 मिन	0	10	11		9/21 मिन	0	00	00
	60/11 मिन	0	03	04		9/22/1 मिन	0	02	02
	60/12 मिन	0	05	57		9/22/2 मिन	0	07	34
	60/19 मिन	0	09	36		18/2 मिन	0	10	12
	60/20 मिन	0	00	76		18/8 मिन	0	00	00
	60/22 मिन	0	10	11		19/9 मिन	0	10	12
	65/2 मिन	0	10	11		18/12 मिन	0	03	29
	65/8 मिन	0	04	56		18/13 मिन	0	06	83
	65/9 मिन	0	05	56		18/18 मिन	0	10	12
	65/13/1 मिन	0	01	77		18/23 मिन	0	10	12
	65/13/2 मिन	0	08	35		22/3 मिन	0	08	85
	65/18 मिन	0	10	12		22/4 मिन	0	01	26
	65/23 मिन	0	09	10		22/7 मिन	0	08	85
	65/24/1 मिन	0	01	01		22/8 मिन	0	01	26
	72/3/1 मिन	0	01	26		22/14 मिन	0	10	11
	72/4/1 मिन	0	06	32		22/17 मिन	0	10	11
	72/7/1 मिन	0	10	12		22/24 मिन	0	07	34
	72/14/1 मिन	0	08	85		22/25 मिन	0	02	78
	72/14/2 मिन	0	01	26		30/11/1 मिन	0	00	25
	72/16 मिन	0	01	26		30/20 मिन	0	07	59
	72/17 मिन	0	06	83		30/21 मिन	0	10	12
	72/25 मिन	0	09	37		31/4 मिन	0	00	25
	76/11 मिन	0	05	82		31/5 मिन	0	09	11
	76/20 मिन	0	10	11		31/6 मिन	0	06	83
	76/21 मिन	0	10	11		31/15 मिन	0	08	35
	77/5 मिन	0	09	37		31/16 मिन	0	02	53
	77/6 मिन	0	10	12		37/1 मिन	0	10	12
	77/15 मिन	0	04	30		37/9 मिन	0	01	26
						37/10 मिन	0	08	85

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
भगुरी पलवल ह०न० 228	37/11 मिन	0	01	01	मंझकोला ह०न० 217	91/9 मिन	0	10	11
	37/12 मिन	0	07	11		91/12/2 मिन	0	08	35
	37/19/2	0	10	12		91/13 मिन	0	01	77
	37/22 मिन	0	10	11		91/18/1 मिन	0	02	28
	42/2/2 मिन	0	03	79		91/18/2 मिन	0	07	84
	42/3/1 मिन	0	05	56		91/23/2 मिन	0	09	61
	42/8 मिन	0	10	12		91/24 मिन	0	00	51
	42/13 मिन	0	10	12		99/21 मिन	0	03	54
	42/17 मिन	0	01	01		100/4 मिन	0	10	12
	42/18 मिन	0	09	11		100/7/1 मिन	0	10	12
	42/23 मिन	0	01	26		100/15 मिन	0	10	12
	42/24 मिन	0	08	85		100/16/1 मिन	0	14	17
	47/4/1 मिन	0	03	04		135/1/1 मिन	0	06	32
	49/4/2 मिन	0	03	30		135/1/2 मिन	0	00	51
	49/7 मिन	0	10	12		135/9/2 मिन	0	02	53
	49/14 मिन	0	06	33		135/10 मिन	0	07	59
	49/15 मिन	0	03	79		135/11 मिन	0	00	00
	49/16/1 मिन	0	03	29		135/12 मिन	0	10	11
	49/16/2/2 मिन	0	06	83		135/18/2 मिन	0	01	01
	49/17 मिन	0	00	00		135/19 मिन	0	09	11
	49/25 मिन	0	10	11		135/22 मिन	0	00	51
	51/1 मिन	0	00	51		135/23 मिन	0	09	61
	51/10 मिन	0	07	84		141/3/1 मिन	0	05	06
	51/11 मिन	0	10	11		141/3/2 मिन	0	00	76
	51/20 मिन	0	08	85		141/3/3 मिन	0	00	25
	51/21 मिन	0	00	25		141/3/4 मिन	0	00	25
	52/5 मिन	0	09	61		141/3/5 मिन	0	02	78
	52/6 मिन	0	02	28		141/4/2 मिन	0	00	51
	342 मिन	0	01	77		141/7 मिन	0	08	85
	343 मिन	0	00	76		141/8 मिन	0	01	26
	354 मिन	0	01	26		141/14 मिन	0	10	12
	361 मिन	0	00	76		141/16 मिन	0	07	33
						141/17/1 मिन	0	03	04
						141/25 मिन	0	10	12
						178/5 मिन	0	04	55
						179/1/1 मिन	0	05	82
						179/10 मिन	0	10	11
						179/11 मिन	0	05	82
						179/12 मिन	0	03	29
						179/19 मिन	0	06	07
						367 मिन	0	07	59
						439 मिन	0	02	02
						445 मिन	0	01	26
						446 मिन	0	02	02
						447 मिन	0	01	77
						575 मिन	0	01	01
						1743 मिन	0	01	77
						1749 मिन	0	00	76
						1750 मिन	0	01	01
मंझकोला ह०न० 217	23/22 मिन	0	05	31					
	50/2 मिन	0	10	12					
	50/8 मिन	0	00	00					
	50/9/1 मिन	0	06	07					
	50/9/2 मिन	0	02	28					
	50/12 मिन	0	02	53					
	50/13 मिन	0	05	82					
	50/17 मिन	0	00	76					
	50/18 मिन	0	09	36					
	50/23/2 मिन	0	00	76					
	50/24 मिन	0	09	36					
	58/20 मिन	0	06	83					
	58/21 मिन	0	10	11					
	59/4 मिन	0	10	11					
	59/5 मिन	0	00	00					
	59/6 मिन	0	07	84					
	59/7/1 मिन	0	02	53					
	59/13/1 मिन	0	04	05					
	59/13/2 मिन	0	06	07					
	59/16/1 मिन	0	03	29					
	91/1/2 मिन	0	05	31					
	91/2 मिन	0	04	05					

[सं० 12020/7/80 प्र०]

New Delhi, the 28th December, 1980

S.O. 210.—Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizer (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 1247 dated 3-5-80

under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Rights of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline ;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government ;

And further whereas the Central Government has after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification ;

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines ;

And further in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Hathin Distt. : Faridabad State : Haryana

Name of village	Khasra No.	Area		
		H.	A.	Sq.M.
1	2	3	4	5
Manpur H.No. 238	3/1 Min	0	07	08
	3/10 Min	0	10	12
	3/11 Min	0	09	61
	3/12/2 Min	0	00	51
	3/19 Min	0	08	35
	3/20/1 Min	0	01	77
	3/22/2 Min	0	04	55
	3/22/3 Min	0	04	30
	7/2/3 Min	0	10	12
	7/8 Min	0	03	04
	7/9 Min	0	04	81
	7/13 Min	0	09	86
	7/18/1 Min	0	10	12
	7/23 Min	0	10	11
	7/24 Min	0	00	00
	10/3 Min	0	04	05
	10/4 Min	0	06	32
	10/7 Min	0	10	12
	10/14 Min	0	09	36
	10/17 Min	0	09	86
	10/24 Min	0	03	54
	10/25 Min	0	05	06
	16/5 Min	0	10	12
	16/6/2 Min	0	10	12
	16/15 Min	0	09	86
	16/16 Min	0	03	29
	17/11 Min	0	00	25
	17/20 Min	0	06	58
	17/21 Min	0	10	11
	18/1 Min	0	10	12
	18/10 Min	0	10	11
	18/11/1 Min	0	01	01
	18/12 Min	0	09	12
	18/19 Min	0	10	12
	18/22 Min	0	09	86
	18/23 Min	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5
Manpur H. No. 238	33/2 Min	0	03	29
	33/3 Min	0	06	83
	33/8 Min	0	10	12
	33/13 Min	0	10	12
	33/18/1 Min	0	02	27
	33/18/2 Min	0	00	25
	33/27 Min	0	04	05
	33/23/2 Min	0	00	25
	33/24/1 Min	0	05	82
	33/24/2 Min	0	01	26
	37/4 Min	0	10	12
	37/6 Min	0	00	25
	37/7/1 Min	0	09	87
	37/14 Min	0	03	04
	37/15/1 Min	0	01	26
	37/15/2 Min	0	05	82
	37/16 Min	0	10	12
	37/25 Min	0	10	11
	60/5 Min	0	08	60
	60/6 Min	0	00	76
	61/1 Min	0	00	51
	61/10 Min	0	08	75
	61/11 Min	0	10	12
	61/20 Min	0	10	12
	61/21/1 Min	0	04	55
	61/21/2 Min	0	01	01
	61/22 Min	0	04	55
	64/2 Min	0	10	12
	64/9 Min	0	10	12
	64/12/1 Min	0	03	29
	64/12/2 Min	0	06	07
	64/13 Min	0	00	76
	64/18 Min	0	08	35
	64/19 Min	0	01	77
	64/23 Min	0	10	11
	86/3/1 Min	0	01	26
	86/3/2 Min	0	08	85
	86/7/2 Min	0	02	53
	86/8/1 Min	0	07	58
	86/13 Min	0	00	25
	86/14 Min	0	09	86
	86/17 Min	0	10	12
	86/24 Min	0	10	12
	89/4/2 Min	0	05	06
	89/5 Min	0	05	06
	89/6 Min	0	10	11
	89/15 Min	0	10	11
	89/16 Min	0	09	61
	89/25 Min	0	02	28
	88/20/2 Min	0	00	51
	88/21 Min	0	09	36
	246 Min	0	04	30
	244 Min	0	02	02
	1381 Min	0	01	01
	1386 Min	0	02	53
	1402 Min	0	00	76
Kondel H. No. 234	14/1 Min	0	01	77
	14/10 Min	0	09	61
	14/11 Min	0	10	12
	14/19 Min	0	00	25
	14/20/1 Min	0	04	81
	14/20/2 Min	0	04	05
	14/21 Min	0	04	05
	14/22/1 Min	0	04	81

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Kondal H.No. 234	14/22/2 Min	0	01	26	Gehlab H. No. 233	27/17/4 Min	0	05	31
	15/5/2 Min	0	07	33		27/24/1 Min	0	00	25
	15/6 Min	0	00	51		27/24/2 Min	0	07	84
	32/2 Min	0	10	12		31/20 Min	0	00	25
	32/9 Min	0	10	11		31/21 Min	0	08	35
	32/12/2 Min	0	09	11		31/27 Min	0	00	00
	32/13 Min	0	01	01		32/4/2 Min	0	05	06
	32/18 Min	0	08	60		32/4/3 Min	0	00	51
	32/19 Min	0	01	52		32/5 Min	0	04	81
	32/23 Min	0	10	12		32/6 Min	0	10	11
	37/3 Min	0	09	11		32/15 Min	0	10	11
	37/7 Min	0	05	31		32/16 Min	0	09	86
	37/8 Min	0	00	00		32/25 Min	0	01	77
	37/13/2 Min	0	00	51		42/1 Min	0	09	36
	37/14 Min	0	09	61		42/10 Min	0	10	11
	37/17/3 Min	0	10	11		42/11 Min	0	08	11
	37/24/1 Min	0	07	84		42/12 Min	0	02	02
	37/24/2 Min	0	02	28		42/19 Min	0	09	61
	58/4 Min	0	07	08		42/20 Min	0	00	51
	58/5 Min	0	01	26		42/22 Min	0	10	12
	58/6 Min	0	07	59		53/2 Min	0	10	12
	58/7 Min	0	00	25		53/8 Min	0	05	57
	58/15 Min	0	10	11		53/9 Min	0	01	77
	58/16/1 Min	0	05	06		53/13 Min	0	10	12
	58/16/2 Min	0	03	79		53/18 Min	0	10	12
	58/16/3 Min	0	00	25		53/23/1 Min	0	04	05
	58/25 Min	0	07	59		53/23/2 Min	0	05	06
	59/21 Min	0	02	53		53/24/1 Min	0	01	01
	62/1 Min	0	03	04		64/3 Min	0	00	00
	63/5 Min	0	00	51		64/4/1 Min	0	03	79
	156 Min	0	02	02		64/4/2 Min	0	05	06
	314 Min	0	01	01		64/7/1 Min	0	02	78
	369 Min	0	01	26		64/7/2 Min	0	07	34
	372 Min	0	02	03		64/14 Min	0	10	11
						64/16 Min	0	04	31
Gehlab H. No. 233	7/24 Min	0	08	85		64/17/1 Min	0	02	78
	9/4 Min	0	10	12		64/17/2 Min	0	03	03
	9/6 Min	0	01	26		64/24/1 Min	0	00	00
	9/7 Min	0	08	85		64/25 Min	0	10	12
	9/14/1 Min	0	01	01		74/11 Min	0	07	08
	9/15 Min	0	09	11		74/20 Min	0	10	12
	9/16/1 Min	0	08	10		74/21 Min	0	10	12
	9/16/2 Min	0	02	02		74/10/2 Min	0	00	25
	9/25/1/2 Min	0	00	76		75/5 Min	0	10	12
	9/25/1/3 Min	0	04	30		75/6/1 Min	0	07	84
	9/25/2 Min	0	05	06		75/6/2 Min	0	02	28
	16/5/1 Min	0	04	30		75/15 Min	0	03	04
	16/5/2 Min	0	02	28		87/1/2 Min	0	06	83
	16/6 Min	0	00	25		87/2 Min	0	01	01
	17/1 Min	0	03	54		87/9/2 Min	0	00	51
	17/10 Min	0	10	12		87/9/3 Min	0	05	04
	17/11 Min	0	09	36		87/10 Min	0	00	76
	17/20 Min	0	00	76		87/12 Min	0	10	12
	18/12 Min	0	00	25		87/19 Min	0	10	12
	18/18 Min	0	08	09		87/22 Min	0	07	59
	18/19 Min	0	00	51		87/23 Min	0	02	53
	18/23 Min	0	10	11		98/2 Min	0	00	51
	27/3 Min	0	10	11		98/3 Min	0	09	61
	27/7/1 Min	0	01	01		98/8 Min	0	10	12
	27/7/2 Min	0	00	51		98/13 Min	0	10	12
	27/8 Min	0	03	04		98/17 Min	0	05	06
	27/13 Min	0	01	51		98/18 Min	0	05	06
	27/14/1 Min	0	00	51		98/24 Min	0	10	11
	27/14/2 Min	0	08	61		110/4 Min	0	10	11
	27/17/1 Min	0	00	51		110/6 Min	0	00	25
	27/17/2 Min	0	01	77					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Gehlab H. No. 233	110/7 Min	0	09	86	Kalsada H. No. 229	60/22 Min	0	10	11
	110/14 Min	0	02	53		65/2 Min	0	10	11
	110/15 Min	0	07	59		65/8 Min	0	04	56
	110/16 Min	0	10	11		65/9 Min	0	05	56
	110/25 Min	0	10	11		65/13/1 Min	0	01	77
	120/5 Min	0	01	77		65/13/2 Min	0	08	35
	172 Min	0	02	02		65/18 Min	0	10	12
	980 Min	0	01	52		65/23 Min	0	09	10
	988 Min	0	00	76		65/24/1 Min	0	01	01
	1001 Min	0	00	76		72/3/1 Min	0	01	26
	1023 Min	0	00	76		72/4/1 Min	0	06	32
	1049 Min	0	00	76		72/7/1 Min	0	10	12
						72/14/1 Min	0	08	85
Bajada Pahari H.No. 232	8/17 Min	0	05	06		72/14/2 Min	0	01	26
	8/24 Min	0	01	26		72/16 Min	0	01	26
	21/11 Min	0	00	76		72/17 Min	0	06	83
	21/19 Min	0	00	00		72/25 Min	0	09	37
	21/20/1 Min	0	07	59		76/11 Min	0	05	82
	21/20/2 Min	0	01	77		76/20 Min	0	10	11
	21/21 Min	0	02	53		76/21 Min	0	10	11
	21/22 Min	0	07	59		77/5 Min	0	09	37
	33/2 Min	0	10	11		77/6 Min	0	10	12
	33/9 Min	0	10	12		77/15 Min	0	04	30
	33/12 Min	0	08	60		82/1 Min	0	08	09
	33/13 Min	0	00	51		82/2/1 Min	0	01	27
	33/18/2 Min	0	00	25		82/9 Min	0	09	10
	62 Min	0	02	02		82/10 Min	0	01	01
						82/12 Min	0	10	12
Kalsada H. No. 229	32/21/1 Min	0	05	56		82/19 Min	0	10	12
	32/21/2 Min	0	01	26		82/22 Min	0	05	82
	32/22/1 Min	0	00	51		82/23 Min	0	04	30
	32/22/2 Min	0	01	52		85/3/1 Min	0	09	36
	32/19 Min	0	00	25		85/8/1 Min	0	09	61
	42/1 Min	0	00	25		85/8/2 Min	0	00	51
	42/2 Min	0	07	86		85/13 Min	0	10	12
	42/9 Min	0	10	12		85/18 Min	0	05	06
	42/12 Min	0	10	12		104 Min	0	03	04
	42/13 Min	0	00	00		107 Min	0	01	26
	42/18 Min	0	07	33		109 Min	0	03	04
	42/19 Min	0	03	05		611 Min	0	00	25
	42/23 Min	0	10	11		613 Min	0	00	76
	45/3 Min	0	09	36		621 Min	0	00	76
	45/8 Min	0	09	61		628 Min	0	00	76
	45/13/2 Min	0	01	77		629 Min	0	00	76
	45/14 Min	0	06	32	Bhangu, i Palwal				
	45/17 Min	0	10	11	H. No. 228	9/10 Min	0	05	57
	45/24-1 Min	0	02	78		9/11 Min	0	10	12
	45/24/2 Min	0	07	34		9/19 Min	0	01	26
	53/20 Min	0	00	25		9/20 Min	0	08	10
	53/21 Min	0	07	59		9/21 Min	0	00	00
	54/4 Min	0	06	58		9/22/1 Min	0	02	02
	54/5/1 Min	0	03	54		9/22/2 Min	0	07	34
	54/6/2 Min	0	10	12		18/2 Min	0	10	12
	54/7 Min	0	00	00		18/8 Min	0	00	00
	54/15 Min	0	10	12		18/9 Min	0	10	12
	54/16 Min	0	09	87		18/12 Min	0	03	29
	54/25 Min	0	02	53		18/13 Min	0	06	83
	60/1 Min	0	10	11		18/18 Min	0	10	12
	60/10 Min	0	10	11		18/23 Min	0	10	12
	60/11 Min	0	03	04		22/3 Min	0	08	85
	67/12 Min	0	05	57		22/4 Min	0	01	26
	60/19 Min	0	09	36		22/7 Min	0	08	85
	60/20 Min	0	00	76		22/8 Min	0	01	26
						22/14 Min	0	10	11
						22/17 Min	0	10	11

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Bhanguri Palsal H. No. 228	22/24 Min	0	07	34	Mandkola H. No. 217	91/1/2 Min	0	05	31
	22/25 Min	0	02	78		91/2 Min	0	04	05
	30/11/1 Min	0	00	25		91/9 Min	0	10	11
	30/20 Min	0	07	59		91/12/2 Min	0	08	35
	30/21 Min	0	10	12		91/13 Min	0	01	77
	31/4 Min	0	00	25		91/18/1 Min	0	02	28
	31/5 Min	0	09	11		91/18/2 Min	0	07	84
	31/6 Min	0	06	83		91/23/2 Min	0	09	61
	31/15 Min	0	08	35		91/24 Min	0	00	51
	31/16 Min	0	02	53		99/21 Min	0	03	54
	37/1 Min	0	10	12		100/4 Min	0	10	12
	37/9 Min	0	01	26		100/7/1 Min	0	10	12
	37/10 Min	0	08	85		100/15 Min	0	10	12
	37/11 Min	0	01	01		100/16/1 Min	0	14	17
	37/12 Min	0	09	11		135/1/1 Min	0	06	32
	37/19/2 Min	0	10	12		135/1/2 Min	0	00	51
	37/22 Min	0	10	11		135/9/2 Min	0	02	53
	42/2/2 Min	0	03	79		135/10 Min	0	07	59
	42/3/1 Min	0	05	56		135/11 Min	0	00	00
	42/8 Min	0	10	12		135/12 Min	0	10	11
	42/13 Min	0	10	12		135/18/2 Min	0	01	01
	42/17 Min	0	01	01		135/19 Min	0	09	11
	42/18 Min	0	09	11		135/22 Min	0	00	51
	42/23 Min	0	01	26		135/23 Min	0	09	61
	42/24 Min	0	08	85		141/3/1 Min	0	05	06
	49/4/1 Min	0	03	04		141/3/2 Min	0	00	76
	49/4/2 Min	0	03	30		141/3/3 Min	0	00	25
	49/7 Min	0	10	12		141/3/4 Min	0	00	25
	49/14 Min	0	06	33		141/3/5 Min	0	02	78
	49/15 Min	0	03	79		141/4/2 Min	0	00	51
	49/16/1 Min	0	03	29		141/7 Min	0	08	85
	49/16/2/2 Min	0	06	83		141/8 Min	0	01	26
	49/17 Min	0	00	00		141/14 Min	0	10	12
	49/25 Min	0	10	11		141/16 Min	0	07	33
	51/1 Min	0	00	51		141/17/1 Min	0	03	04
	51/10 Min	0	07	84		141/25 Min	0	10	12
	51/11 Min	0	10	11		178/5 Min	0	04	55
	51/20 Min	0	08	85		179/1/1 Min	0	05	82
	51/21 Min	0	00	25		179/10 Min	0	10	11
	52/5 Min	0	09	61		179/11 Min	0	05	82
	52/6 Min	0	02	28		179/12 Min	0	03	29
	342 Min	0	01	77		179/19 Min	0	06	07
	343 Min	0	00	76		367 Min	0	07	59
	354 Min	0	01	26		439 Min	0	02	02
	361 Min	0	00	76		445 Min	0	01	26
						446 Min	0	02	02
Mandkola H. No. 217	23/22 Min	0	05	31		447 Min	0	01	77
	50/2 Min	0	10	12		575 Min	0	01	01
	50/8 Min	0	00	00		1743 Min	0	01	77
	50/9/1 Min	0	06	07		1749 Min	0	00	76
	50/9/2 Min	0	02	28		1750 Min	0	01	01
	50/12 Min	0	02	53					
	50/13 Min	0	05	82					
	50/17 Min	0	00	76					
	50/18 Min	0	09	36					
	50/23/2 Min	0	00	76					
	50/24 Min	0	09	36					
	58/20 Min	0	06	83					
	58/21 Min	0	10	11					
	59/4 Min	0	10	11					
	59/5 Min	0	00	00					
	59/6 Min	0	07	84					
	59/7/1 Min	9	02	53					
	59/15/1 Min	0	04	05					
	59/15/2 Min	0	06	07					
	59/16/1 Min	0	03	29					

[No. 12020/7/80-Prod.]

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 1981

का० आ० 211—यन पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्ज) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का० आ० सं० 1405 तारीख 24/26-1-80 द्वारा केंद्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना में सदन अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों का बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना प्राणय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम अधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की अवधार. (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जन किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की अवधार. (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

टी० कनेक्शन मे० जी० जी० एम० उत्तर कड़ी तेल पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : अहमदाबाद	ताहिल्ला	विस्तार	सन्तो- ई	यर
गांव	सर्वे न०	हेक्टेयर	ए. आर.	सेन्टो-	यर
बालमासन	52/2	0	10	95	
	51	0	00	20	
	50/1	0	18	60	
	48	0	10	80	
	47	0	06	00	
	40	0	08	55	
	39	0	08	70	
	32	0	10	20	
	33	0	09	60	
	34	0	17	10	
	36/2	0	21	00	
	काट ट्रेक	0	01	50	
	435	0	07	20	
	432	0	29	70	
	434/1	0	10	20	
	433	0	22	50	
	423/4	0	00	40	
	423/5	0	05	00	
	423/6	0	05	10	
	422/5	0	08	65	
	422/4	0	00	20	
	422/6	0	03	15	
	421/2	0	00	75	

[मं० 12016/7/80 प्रोड०]

किरण चट्टी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1981

S. O. 211.--Whereas by a notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizer. (Department of Petroleum), S.O. 1405 dated 24.06-4-80 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50

of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline:

And where as the Competent Authority has under Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipelines:

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from T. Connection to GGS N. Kadi
STATE: GUJARAT DISTRICT: AHMEDABAD
TALUKA : VIRAMGAM

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
BALSASAN	52/2	0	10	95
	51	0	00	20
	50/1	0	18	60
	48	0	10	80
	47	0	06	00
	40	0	08	55
	39	0	08	70
	32	0	10	20
	33	0	09	60
	34	0	17	10
	36/2	0	21	00
	Cart track	0	01	50
	435	0	07	20
	432	0	29	70
	434/1	0	10	20
	433	0	22	50
	423/4	0	00	40
	423/5	0	05	00
	423/6	0	05	10
	422/5	0	08	65
	422/4	0	00	20
	422/6	0	03	15
	421/2	0	00	75

[No. 12016/7/80. Prod.]
KIRACHADA, Under Secy.

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय

(इस्पात विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1980

का० आ० 212--केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम प.इप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसूचना में और अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 861 (अ), तारीख 30 दिसम्बर, 1977 को अर्जन करने हुए, नीचे

अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (1) में वर्णित व्यक्ति को, उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (2) की तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्र में, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करनी है।

अनुसूची

प्राधिकारी (1)	क्षेत्रीय अधिकारिता (2)
श्री एस० रामचन्द्र नगर प्रशासक कुद्रेमुख आयरन और कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कुद्रेमुख, जिला—चिकमगलूर	कर्नाटक राज्य के दक्षिण कन्नड़ जिले में कारकला और मंगलूर तालुके

[स० 4(3)/76-जे० डी० एम०]
न० वा० नायर, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINS

(Department of Steel)

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1970

S.O. 212.—In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) and in supersession of the notification No. S.O. 86(E) dated the 30th December, 1977, the Central Government hereby authorises the person mentioned in column (1) of the Schedule below to perform the functions of the competent authority under the said Act in the area specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Authority	Territorial Jurisdiction
1	2
Shri S. Ramachandra Town Administrator, Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Kudremukh, Distt. Chickmagalur	Karkala and Mangalore Taluku in the South Kanara District in the State of Karnataka

[No. 4(3)/76-KEM]
T.V. NAYAR, Dy. Secy.

(खान विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 1 जनवरी, 1981

क्र० आ० 213—खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम 1957 (1957 का 67) की धारा 16 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (II) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार, इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय (खान विभाग) की 1 जनवरी 1979 की अधिसूचना संख्या 13 (12)/78-खान 6 के अनुक्रम में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 को ऐसी तारीख के रूप में निर्धारित करती है जिस तक खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) सशोधन अधिनियम, 1972 के प्रारंभ से पूर्व स्वीकृत सभी खान पट्टे, यदि वे अधिनियम के प्रारंभ के समय विद्यमान थे, उक्त अधिनियम तथा उसके अन्तर्गत निर्मित नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप कर दिए जाएंगे।

[संख्या 13(6)/80-खान 6]
प्रमत्त चन्द्र, अवर सचिव

(Department of Mines)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 1st January, 1981

S.O. 213.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of the sub-section (1) of the section 16 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 (67

of 1957), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Steel and Mines, (Department of Mines) No. 13(12)/78-MVI dated 1-1-1979, the Central Government hereby specifies the 31st December, 1982 as the date within which all mining leases granted before the commencement of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 1972, if in force at such commencement, shall be brought into conformity with the provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.

[No. 13(6)/80-MVI]
PARSAN CHANDRA, Under Secy.

कृषि मंत्रालय

(खाद्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 1981

क्र० आ० 214—केन्द्रीय भाण्डागारण निगम, भाण्डागारण निगम अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 58) की धारा 42 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार की 13 मई से केन्द्रीय भाण्डागारण निगम (साधारण) विनियम, 1965 का और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित विनियम बनाता है, अर्थात् :—

1 (1) इन विनियमों का सक्षिप्त नाम केन्द्रीय भाण्डागारण निगम (साधारण) संशोधन विनियम, 1981 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2 केन्द्रीय भाण्डागारण निगम (साधारण) विनियम, 1965 में, विनियम 10 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित विनियम रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“10 समर और राज्य विधान मण्डलों के सदस्यों, वैयक्तिक अधिकारियों, आदि से मिल निदेशकों को फीस।

किसी निदेशक को (समर सदस्य या राज्य विधान मण्डल के सदस्य या प्रबन्ध निदेशक या सरकार का वैयक्तिक अधिकारी) या सरकार के स्वामित्व या नियंत्रण के अधीन सरकारी कम्पनी या शान्ती निकाय के कर्मचारी से (सिद्ध) निगम द्वारा निम्नलिखित रूप में फीसों का सदाय किया जाएगा :—

(क) निगम के निदेशक बोर्ड की बैठकों बैठक के प्रत्येक दिन के लिये में उपस्थित होने के लिए 100 रुपये।

(ख) निगम और निगम के निदेशक बोर्ड बैठक के प्रत्येक दिन के लिए 50 द्वारा गठित किसी अन्य समिति की रूपरेखा।”
कार्यपालिका समितियों की बैठकों में उपस्थित होने के लिये

[क्र० सं० 6-18/77-एम०जी०]
अ० के० गर्दे, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Food)

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 1981

S.O. 214—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 42 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 (58 of 1962) the Central Warehousing Corporation, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, hereby makes the following regulations further to amend the Central Warehousing Corporation (General) Regulations, 1965, namely :—

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Central Warehousing Corporation (General) Amendment Regulations, 1981.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Warehousing Corporation (General) Regulations, 1965, for regulation 10, the following regulation shall be substituted, namely :—

"10. Fees to Directors other than Members of Parliament and State Legislatures, salaried Officers etc.

A director (other than a member of Parliament or a member of a State Legislature or the managing director or a salaried officer of the Government or an employee of a Government Company or of a statutory body owned or controlled by the Government) shall be paid fees by the Corporation as follows :—

- (a) for attending meetings of —Rs 100 for each day of the Board of Directors of the meeting.
 - (b) for attending meetings of the —Rs. 50 for each day of Executive Committee of meeting.
- the Corporation and of any other Committee constituted by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

[F. No. 6-18/77-SG]

A. K. GARDE, Dy. Secy.

अंतरिक्ष विभाग

बंगलूर, 20 दिसम्बर, 1980

का० आ० 215—राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए अंतरिक्ष विभाग कर्मचारी (वर्गीकरण नियंत्रण और अपील) नियम, 1976 में और संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं अर्थात् :—

1 (1) इन नियमों का नाम अंतरिक्ष विभाग कर्मचारी (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण और अपील) चतुर्थ संशोधन नियम, 1980 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2 अंतरिक्ष विभाग कर्मचारी (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण और अपील) नियम, 1976 में,—

(i) नियम 2 में, खण्ड (च) के बाद निम्नलिखित खण्ड (चक) अन्तःस्थापित किया जायेगा, अर्थात् :—

(चक) 'सरकारी कर्मचारी' से ऐसा व्यक्ति अभिप्रेत है जो—

(i) किसी सेवा का सदस्य हो अथवा संघ के अन्तर्गत सिविल पद धारण कर रहा हो और कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति भी शामिल है, जो विदेश सेवा पर हो अथवा जिसकी सेवाएं राज्य सरकार को अथवा स्थानीय या अन्य प्राधिकरण को अस्थायी रूप में सौंपी गई हो,

(ii) किसी सेवा का सदस्य हो अथवा राज्य सरकार के अन्तर्गत सिविल पद पर हो तथा जिसकी सेवाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार को अस्थायी रूप में सौंपी गई हो।

(iii) किसी स्थानीय अथवा अन्य प्राधिकरण की सेवा में हो तथा जिसकी सेवाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार को अस्थायी रूप में सौंपी गई हो। "

(ii) नियम 11 के उप-नियम 5 में विद्यमान खण्ड (ग) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित खण्ड प्रतिस्थापित किया जायेगा, अर्थात् :—

"जहां अनुशासनिक प्राधिकारी आरोप के किसी अनुच्छेद की जांच स्वयं करना है या ऐसे आरोप की जांच करने के लिये कोई आच अधिवार्थी नियुक्त करता है, वहां

आरोप के अनुच्छेदों के समर्थन में अपनी ओर से मामले को उपस्थापित करने के लिये किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी या बिना शर्तियों को, जो "उपस्थापक अधिकारी" के नाम से जाना जाएगा, आदेश द्वारा नियुक्त कर सकेगा।"

[म० 9/4(1)/80-III]

पी० ए० मेनन, अवर सचिव

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

Bangalore, the 20th December, 1980

S.O. 215—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Department of Space Employees' (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1976, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Department of Space Employees' (Classification, Control and Appeal) Fourth amendment Rules, 1980 ;

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Department of Space Employees' (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1976,—

(i) In rule 2, after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted as clause (fa), namely :—

"(fa) 'Government servant' means a person who —

(i) is a member of a Service or holds a civil post under the Union, and includes any such person on foreign service or whose services are temporarily placed at the disposal of a State Government, or a local or other authority ;

(ii) is a member of a service or holds a civil post under a State Government and whose services are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Central Government ;

(iii) is in the service of a local or other authority and whose services are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Central Government.

(ii) In sub-rule 5 of rule 11, for existing clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"Where the disciplinary authority itself inquires into any article of charge or appoints an inquiring authority for holding any inquiry into such charge, it may, by an order, appoint a Government servant or a legal practitioner, to be known as the "Presenting Officer" to present on its behalf the case in support of the articles of charge".

[No. 9/4(1)/80-III]

P. A. MENON, Under Secy.

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(नौवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1980

वाणिज्य पोत

का० आ० 216—केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय नौविक कल्याण बोर्ड नियम, 1963 के नियम 3 और 4 के तहत पठित वाणिज्य पोत परिवहन अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 14) की धारा 210 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इस मंत्रालय की 14 सितम्बर 1979 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना जो का० आ० संख्या 588(ई) दिनांक 27-10-1979 के रूप में प्रकाशित की गई थी, के क्रम में इस अधिसूचना के द्वारा नीचे लिखे व्यक्तियों को बोर्ड का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है, अर्थात् :—

1 श्री जे. जे. फर्नांडीज, समुद्र मन्त्र्य,

26, तुंगभद्रा कीमेट, नई दिल्ली-110011

2. श्री अहमद मुहम्मद पटेल, संसद सदस्य,
201, साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली-110011
 3. श्री श्री ४०० महुाईकर, संसद सदस्य,
41, साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली-110011
 4. श्री एस० के० भट्टाचार्य,
श्रम आयुक्त (पश्चिम बंगाल), २१ मेनेटेरियट बिल्डिंग,
1, के० एम० राय मार्ग, कलकत्ता 700001
 5. श्री श्री० श्री० बन्सल, सहायक वि० वी० सहायकार,
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय, टाउनपार्ट भवन,
संसद मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001
 6. डा० के० खाल, सहायक सहा.निदेशक (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य),
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
 7. श्री के० एस० भंडारकर,
अध्यक्ष, ओनर्स/एजेंट्स समिती (कर्मादित),
4, शरजी बलासदाम मार्ग,
बम्बई-400038 [अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 588 (ई) की प्रम. संख्या
16 पर उल्लिखित श्री एन० के० सेन के स्थान पर]
 8. के० ई० सुप्रिया,
ट्रि मेरी टाईम यूनियन आफ इंडिया,
उद्योग भवन, चौथी मंजिल,
29, बालचंद हीराचंद मार्ग,
बम्बई-400038 [अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 588 (ई) की प्रम.
संख्या 16 पर उल्लिखित श्री के० पी० कोल्हाट के स्थान पर]
- [का० संख्या एम० एल० एस० (43)/79-एमटी]
कृष्ण खाल, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (Shipping Wing)

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1980

MERCHANT SHIPPING

S.O. 216.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 210 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), read with rules 3 and 4 of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963 and in continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number dated the 14th September, 1979 published as S.O. 588(E) of 22-10-1979, the Central Government hereby includes the following as Members of the Board, namely :—

1. Shri George Fernandes, Member of Parliament, 26, Tughlak Crescent, New Delhi-110011.
2. Shri Ahmed Mohammed Patel, Member of Parliament, 201, South Avenue, New Delhi-110011.
3. Shri G. R. Mhaisekar, Member of Parliament, 41, South Avenue, New Delhi-110011.
4. Shri S. K. Bhattacharjee, Labour Commissioner (West Bengal), New Sectt. Building, 1, K. S. Roy Road, Calcutta-700001.
5. Shri D. R. Bansal, Assistant Financial Adviser, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Transport Bhavan, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001.
6. Dr. K. Lal, Assistant Director General (International Health), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.
7. Shri K. S. Bhandarkar, Chairman, Owners/Agents' Committee (Crews), 4, Shoorjee Vallabhadas Marg, Bombay-400038 [Vice Shri N. K. Sen, mentioned at Sr. No. 16 of S.O. 588(E)].

8. Shri K. E. Sukhia, The Maritime Union of India, Udyog Bhavan, 4th Floor, 29, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Bombay-400038 [Vice Shri K. P. Kolah, mentioned at S. No. 20 of 58(E)]

[F No MWS(43)/79-MT]
K. LALL, Under Secy.

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय संपदा निवेशालय

नई दिल्ली 31 दिसम्बर, 1980

का० आ० 217—राष्ट्रपति, सरकारी निवास स्थान आवंटन (इन्दौर से साधारण पूल) नियम, 1979 के अनुसूचक नियम 317-कघ-2 के खड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 3384, तारीख 19 अक्टूबर, 1978 में निम्नलिखित आशोधन करते हैं।

अर्थात्—

कथित अधिसूचना में "1980" शब्दों के स्थान पर "1981" शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किये जाएं।

[सं० 40/10/77-प्रादेशिक]

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (Directorate of Estates)

New Delhi, the 31st December, 1980

S.O. 217—In pursuance of clause (b) of S.R. 317-AS-2 of the allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Indore) Rules, 1979, the President hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Works and Housing No. S.O. 3384, dated the 19th October, 1978, namely :—

In the said notification for the figures "1980", the figures "1981" shall be substituted.

[No. 40/10/77-Regions]

का० आ० 218—राष्ट्रपति, सरकारी निवास स्थान आवंटन (गाजियाबाद से साधारण पूल) नियम, 1979 के अनुसूचक नियम 317-कद के खड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 3384, तारीख 19 अक्टूबर, 1978 में निम्नलिखित आशोधन करते हैं।

अर्थात्—

कथित अधिसूचना में "1980" के शब्दों के स्थान पर "1981" शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किये जाएं।

[सं० 40/10/77-प्रादेशिक]

राम स्वरूप सूद, संपदा उपनिदेशक (नीति)

S.O. 218.—In pursuance of clause (b) of S.R. 317-AR-2 of the allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Ghaziabad) Rules, 1979, the President hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Works and Housing No. S.O. 3384, dated the 19th October, 1978, namely :—

In the said notification for the figures "1980" the figures "1981" shall be substituted.

[No. 40/10/77-Regions]

R. S. SOOD, Dy. Director of Estates

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 1980 -

का० आ० 219—वायु नियम अधिनियम, 1953 (1953 का 27) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री के० के० श्रीवास्तव, महानिदेशक (पर्यटन) को श्री सी० बी० जैन के स्थान पर तत्काल पत्र 17 जून, 1982 तक एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन ग्लाइडर के निदेशक मंडल में निदेशक नियुक्त करने है।

[म० ए० सी० 18013/3/80-ए० सी० (भाग)]

बी० तुलसी दाम, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

New Delhi, the 16th December, 1980

S.O. 219.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 (27 of 1953), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. K. Srivastava, Director General (Tourism) as Director on the Boards of Air India and Indian Airlines with immediate effect and upto 17th June, 1982 vice Shri C. B. Jain.

[No. AV. 18013/3/80-AC(A)]

V THULASI DAS, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 1980

का० अ० 220—केन्द्रीय सरकार, वायुयान नियम, 1937 के नियम 3 के उपनियम (2क) के अनुसरण में, उपमहानिदेशक, नागर विमानन को, उक्त नियम के नियम 41 के प्रथम परन्तुक में यथाविवक्षित महानिदेशक, नागर विमानन की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिये प्राधिकृत करती है और यह निवेश देती है कि भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 9-10-1976 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 3562, तारीख 29-9-1976 की द्वितीय अनुसूची में वायुयानों का पंजीकरण शीर्षक के अधीन क्रम संख्यांक 2 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्यांक, शीर्षक और प्रविष्टियाँ अन्तःस्थापित की जाएंगी अर्थात्—

“वायुयान के कामिक”

“1 क नियम 41 का प्रथम परन्तुक

भारतीय वायुसेवा, भारतीय नौसेना और भारतीय स्थल सेना के कतिपय कामिकों को प्राईवेट पाइलट, वाणिज्यिक पाइलट और ग्लाइडर पाइलट की अनुमति जारी करने के लिए उड़ान परीक्षणों और चिकित्सीय या अन्य तकनीकी परीक्षाओं में छूट देना।”

[फा० म० ए० की 11012/10/80-ए/ए आर/1937]

एम० एकम्बरम, निदेशक

New Delhi the 29th December, 1980.

S.O. 220.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2A) of rule 3 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 the Central Government hereby authorises the Deputy Director General of Civil Aviation to exercise the powers of the Director General of Civil Aviation as specified in the first proviso to rule 41 of the said Rules, and directs that after serial number 2 and the entries relating thereto in the Second Schedule under the heading Registration of Aircraft to the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation No. S.O. 3562 dated 29.9.1976 published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated 9-10-1976, the following heading, serial number and entries shall be inserted, namely—

“Personnel of Aircraft”

1“A First Proviso to rule 41. To exempt certain personnel of Indian Air Force, Indian Navy and Indian Army from flying tests and medical or other technical examinations for the issue of Private Pilot's, the Commercial Pilot's and Glider Pilot's licence.”

[F.No. Av.11012/10/80-A/AR/1937]

S. EKAMBARAM, Director

श्रम मंत्रालय

अवरो

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 1980

का० आ० 221—भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 1571 तारीख 31 मई, 1963 द्वारा गठित श्रम न्यायालय, भुवनेश्वर के पीठासीन अधिकारी का पद रिक्त हुआ है ;

अतः, श्रम औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 8 के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री एम० सी० पाणिग्राही को पूर्वोक्त गठित श्रम न्यायालय के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एस-11020/11/80-डी-1 (ए)]

एल० के० नारायणन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR**ORDER**

New Delhi, the 29th December, 1980

S.O. 221.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of the Presiding Officer of the Labour Court with headquarters at Bhubaneswar constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 1571 dated the 31st May, 1963 ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. C. Panigrahi, as the Presiding Officer of the Labour Court constituted as aforesaid.

[No. S. 11020/11/80-D. I(A)]

I. K. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 31st December, 1980

S.O. 222.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Phularitand Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Kharkharee, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23rd December, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI J. P. SINGH, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

(No. 2) DHANBAD

Reference No. 4 of 1979

In the matter of an industrial dispute under S. 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Phularitand colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Kharkharee, District Dhanbad.

AND

Then workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen : Shri S. Bose, Secretary,
Rastriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, 15th December, 1980

AWARD

This is a reference under S. 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947. The Central Government by its notification No. L-20012/129/78-D.III(A) dated 8th February, 1979 has referred this dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication on the following terms :—

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Phularitand colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Kharkharee, District Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Ramdhani Singh, General Supervisor from service with effect from 1st December, 1976 is justified? If, to what relief is the said workman entitled? "

2. Shri Ramdhani Singh, the concerned workman happened to be General Supervisor in Phularitand colliery in Area No. I. The Assistant Personnel Manager, Headquarters, by his letter No. BCCL/PA-1/00/75/25579-604 dated the end of June 1975 transferred Shri Ramdhani Singh from Phularitand colliery of Area No. I to Area No. IV. The manager of Phularitand colliery by his letter dated 6-6-75 communicated that order of transfer to Shri Ramdhani Singh and also passed release order from that colliery with direction to report for duty to the General Manager, Area No. IV, Kustore. Shri Ramdhani Singh absented from duty from 6-6-75. He did not join to his posting in Area No. IV. The manager of Phularitand colliery issued charge-sheet by letter dated 10-12-76 calling explanation from him for refusal to comply with the order of his transfer and for his unauthorised absence from duty. Shri Ramdhani Singh replied to the above charge-sheet by his letter dated 15-12-76. The explanation was that he did not receive the release order and that he was absent on account of his sickness.

3. A domestic enquiry was held which was conducted by Shri R. R. V. Sinha. The concerned workman attended the enquiry. The enquiry officer in his report found that the charges had been established against the concerned workman. The management considered the report and awarded punishment of dismissal from service. An industrial dispute was raised resulting in this reference. On a preliminary point this court decided that the domestic enquiry was fair and proper. We have since heard the case on merits.

4. The charge-sheet, Ext. M1 was signed by Shri B. Kapoor, manager, Phularitand colliery. The concerned workman was charged under clause 17(c), (p) and (x) of the Model Standing Order dealing with insubordination, dis-obedience of lawful order and absence from duty without permission and his refusal to receive the letter dated 6-6-75. I have dealt with the factual aspects concerning the charges as revealed in the course of domestic enquiry. It was found by me that the concerned workman was aware of his transfer from Phularitand colliery of Area No. I to Area No. IV Kustore. He was aware of the release order issued by the manager, Phularitand colliery. In fact the concerned workman had filed a suit asking for injunction against the order of transfer from Phularitand colliery on the date of the release order went to the colliery dispensary and reported sick. But he did not take any medicine. For about six months thereafter he did not either report in Phularitand colliery or at the headquarters of Area No. IV Kustore. The enquiry officer was quite justified in rejecting the plea taken by the concerned workman in order to explain his absence. On behalf of the workman Shri Shankar Bose, Secretary, Rastriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh has conceded before me that he would raise none of the points dealt with by me in my discussions with the preliminary issue as to whether the domestic enquiry has been

fair or proper. He has raised only one point on the basis of the plea taken by him in the written statement of the concerned workman in this reference. In paragraph 13 of the written statement it was said that the workman was transferred from Phularitand colliery and was duly released on 6-6-75 whereafter the manager of Phularitand colliery ceased to be the administrative authority. The charge-sheet dated 10-12-75 issued by the manager of Phularitand colliery was therefore said to be without any jurisdiction. Consequently it is said that the departmental enquiry by the order of the manager, Phularitand colliery against the concerned workman was also without jurisdiction. The letter of dismissal dated 1-12-76 issued by the manager, Phularitand colliery to Shri Ramdhani Singh is also said to be without jurisdiction.

5. We have before us Ext. M2 which is a letter dated 2-6-75. This is an office order transferring Shri Ramdhani Singh, supervisor, Phularitand colliery to Area No. IV Kustore. A copy of that letter was sent to the manager, Phularitand colliery with request to release him immediately. Thereafter we have Ext. M4 dated 6-6-75 under which the concerned workman was released from duty with immediate effect. He was further asked to vacate the quarter allotted to him. That letter was sent by peon book. We have then Ext. M1 dated 10-12-75 which is a charge-sheet stating that he did not join in Area No. IV on being released from Phularitand colliery. Ext. M5 is the letter of dismissal dated 1-12-76. It is signed by the manager, Phularitand colliery. The management has therefore conceded that with regard to issue of charge-sheet, drawing of proceeding and the dismissal order, the manager, Phularitand colliery has exercised jurisdiction. Shri B. Joshi, Advocate appearing on behalf of the management has said that the approval of dismissal was obtained from the Area Manager of Area No. I and communicated by the Manager, Phularitand colliery to the concerned workman. The facts are therefore admitted and we have only to consider whether the action of the manager, Phularitand colliery in issuing charge-sheet, getting a domestic enquiry instituted and the ultimate dismissal of the concerned workman was justified. In this connection Shri Bose urged that the management has conceded and shown that the concerned workman was released by the colliery manager through the release order dated 6-6-75. According to him the concerned workman ceased to be a workman of Phularitand colliery with effect from the date of his release. It is an admitted position that at no stage this release order was revoked before the dismissal of the concerned workman. The concerned workman was transferred by the headquarters of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. which is the only authority to transfer a workman from one particular area to another area. It is an accepted position that Area General Manager is competent to transfer a workman from one colliery to another within his area, but has no jurisdiction to transfer a workman from his area to another area. In this case Shri Ramdhani Singh was transferred by the headquarters from Area No. I to Area No. IV. He was to report at the headquarters of Area No. IV and to receive his posting order in that area. Since the concerned workman had been released from Phularitand colliery in order to join in Area No. IV it is apparent that he could not be said to be a workman of Phularitand colliery. Since he had not join the headquarters of Area No. IV at Kustore, he could not be said to be a workman of Area No. IV. But nevertheless, he was a workman of BCCL and he could be dealt with for delinquent behaviour only by the headquarters. Shri Joshi, Advocate appearing for the management has conceded before me that if the headquarters of BCCL which issued the transfer order had drawn up the charges, ordered domestic enquiry and passed the order of dismissal, it would have been most desirable. He has, however, no ground to justify the actions taken by the manager of Phularitand colliery against the concerned workman in the matter of drawing of the charge, the domestic enquiry and the order of dismissal.

6. In view of the above, I have to hold that the action of the management of Phularitand colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Kharkharee, District Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Ramdhani Singh, General Supervisor, from service with effect from the 1st December, 1976 is not justified. Consequently, Shri Ramdhani Singh, General Supervisor should be deemed to be in the service of the BCCL with effect from 1st December 1976 and he is entitled to all the back wages and other emoluments w.e.f. 1-12-76.

This is my award.

I. P. SINGH, Presiding Officer.
[No. L-20012/129/78-D.III(A)]
S. S. MEHTA, Desk Officer.

New Delhi, the 1st January, 1981

S.O. 223.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Madras and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 29th December, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI A. G. QURESHI, M.A., LL.B., PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(25)/1980.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy and their workman Smt. G. Nimmi Bai C/o S.R.G. Naidu, No. 10, Alandur Road, Saidapet, Madras-600015.

APPEARANCES :

For Management—Shri K. K. Adhikari, Advocate.

For Management—Shri K. K. Adhikari, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Vaccine Laboratory. **DISTRICT :** Madras (Tamil Nadu).

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour by their Order dated 16th April, 1980 No. L-42012(45)/79-D. I.I.B. in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 have referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of management of B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Madras in terminating the services of Smt. G. Nimmi Bai, Glassware Cleaner with effect from 17-3-76 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled to?”

2. The case of the workman in brief is that the workman, Smt. Nimmi Bai, was sent through the Employment Exchange for appointment as a Laboratory Attendant and was appointed by the management on 13-10-1970 on that post on a temporary basis. She was initially appointed on a probation of six months and after the completion of probationary period if her services were to be terminated one month's notice was necessary. The workman completed the period of probation but the management terminated her services by an order dated 22-11-1971. The workman being unable to challenge the legality of the order of termination wrote to the management to reconsider the order of termination. Thereupon the management offered her another appointment to the post of Glassware Cleaner by their letter dated 29-11-1971. On acceptance of the offer by the workman she was appointed as a Glassware Cleaner on 30-11-1971. The workman worked for more than five years as a Glassware Cleaner. But to the shock of the workman on 19-3-1976 the services of the workman were terminated by the management by an order dated 19-3-1976 with retrospective effect from 17-3-1976. The reason for termination was for want of vacancy.

It has been further averred that the cause of termination was contrary to the truth as on the very next date the management appointed more than three persons and in the year 1976 itself 14 persons were appointed subsequent to the termination of the workman to the same category of post. The workman aggrieved by the order of the local management appealed to the Director General of Health Services but in vain. Thereafter the workman raised an industrial dispute and the conciliation having ended in failure the present reference has been made.

3. According to the workman her termination was in contravention of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, therefore it is void and inoperative. The termination is lacking in bonafides because on the very next date of the termination of the workman, the management had appointed 1 Balaraman on 18-3-1976, R. Mohan on 7-6-1976 and A. Padmanabhan on 9-8-1976 as Glassware Cleaner besides numerous persons for various post in the same category. Even assuming that the retrenchment is valid the management should have offered the re-employment to the workman in the subsequent vacancies but in not doing so the management has violated Sec. 25H of the Industrial Disputes Act. The management are supposed to be the model employers; being the Government of India Undertaking, should not have resorted to a practice of employing people to the temporary post for over a period of five years which is clearly an unfair labour practice. A reference had also been made in respect of a co-worker whose termination has been held invalid by the Madras Tribunal. The workman has therefore prayed for reinstatement with continuity of service, back wages and all other attendant benefits.

4. The claim of the workman has been resisted by the management on the grounds that the B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory is not an industry within the meaning of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and they are governed by the Civil Services Rules. Therefore this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to decide the case. On merits, it has been contended that initially Smt. G. Nimmi Bai was appointed on 30-9-1970 as a Laboratory Attendant but the recognised Union raised a dispute against the appointment of Smt. Nimmi Bai. Therefore as a result of a settlement between the Union and the management dated 23rd November, 1971, the case of Smt. Nimmi Bai was examined and it was found that as Smt. Nimmi Bai was not employed through the Employment Exchange and the non-availability of the certificate from the Employment Exchange having been not obtained she could not be retained in service. Secondly the vacancy falls under the quota for promotion in the departmental candidates and not for direct appointment. Accordingly the action was taken for promotion to the departmental candidate to the post of Laboratory Attendant by terminating the services of Smt. Nimmi Bai. According to F.R. 31(A), the appointment of a Government servant should be cancelled as soon as it is brought to the notice of the appointing authority that such an appointment has resulted from a factual error. Therefore it was not possible for the management to continue Smt. Nimmi Bai in the service for the aforesaid reasons.

5. It has further been averred that the workman was appointed in the lower post of Glassware Cleaner purely on ad hoc and temporary basis with effect from 30-11-1971 subject to the approval by the Directorate General, Ministry of Health. In the order of appointment to the post of Glassware Cleaner it was specifically mentioned that the services of the workman were liable to be terminated at any time without any notice being given or any reason being assigned. The workman's retention on the post of Glassware Cleaner was sent to the Directorate for approval and the Director referred the case to the Ministry of Labour and Employment, but the Labour Ministry did not agree to the relaxation of employment exchange procedure. The office of the management was directed to take further necessary action in the matter and therefore the workman's services were terminated from the post of Glassware Cleaner with effect from 17-3-1976. As the workman's appointment to the post of Glassware Cleaner, was not regular and it was subject to the approval by the Ministry and the Ministry did not approve the same, therefore the workman has no claim over her termination under Rule 5 of the C.C.S. (Temporary Services) Rules. The workman was also not given quasi-permanency in the post in view of the aforesaid position. The discharge certificate was issued to the workman keeping in view the fact that she could not be registered in the Employment Exchange without such a certificate. Therefore the management has pleaded that the workman has no right to any relief because the termination of workman's services is for sufficient reason and not due to any unfair labour practice. Further the reference being ab initio void it deserves to be rejected.

6. On the aforesaid pleadings of the parties, the following issues were framed to decide this reference :—

ISSUES

1. Whether the B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory is not an industry within the meaning of the provisions of the I.D. Act?
2. Whether the termination of the petitioner is not a retrenchment within the meaning of Section 2(OO) of the I.D. Act, 1947?
3. Whether the management has not complied with the mandatory provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act while terminating the services of the petitioner?
- (b) If so, its effect?
4. Whether the management was justified in terminating the services of the workman with effect from 17-3-1976?
5. Relief and costs?

My findings on these issues with reasons are as under.

7. Issue No. 1.—The parties have not led any evidence to show as to what is the nature of the activities carried on by the B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory. The management has taken an objection that the B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory is not an industry within the meaning of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. Therefore it was for the management to show by adducing cogent evidence that the B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory is not an industry. The management of the Vaccine Laboratory has itself averred that the earlier appointment of Smt. Nimmi Bai was cancelled because of an industrial dispute raised by the Union of the Laboratory and the settlement was arrived at during the conciliation proceedings before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras. This goes to show that the management and therefore submitted to the jurisdiction of the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras for conciliation proceedings and also honoured the settlement arrived at between the Union and the management with the intervention of the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C) Madras. Further more in Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Vs. A. Rajappa (AIR 1978 SC. 548) the Supreme Court has clearly held that as regards the educational institution, if the triple test of systematic activity, cooperation between employer and employee and production and distribution of goods and services is in affirmative, the University, college, research institute or teaching institutions will be industry. So long the services are part of wealth of a nation—and it is obscurantist to object to it—educational services are wealth and are industrial. The research institute is an organisation propelled by systematic activity modelled on cooperation between employer and employee and calculated to throw up discoveries and inventions and useful solutions which benefit individual industries and the nation in terms of goods and services and wealth.

8. In view of the aforesaid decision of the Supreme Court there cannot be any manner of doubt that the B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory is an industry because there is systematic activity, cooperation between the employer and employee and production of goods in the nature of discoveries and inventions and useful solutions which are beneficial to individual industries and also the nation in terms of goods and services and wealth. Therefore Issue No. 1 is answered in affirmative.

9. Issue Nos. 2 & 3.—In Santosh Gupta Vs. State Bank of Patiala (AIR 1980 SC p. 1219) the Supreme Court has clearly laid down that the expression, "termination of service for any reason whatsoever" in Sec. 2(OO) covers every kind of termination of service except those not expressly included in Sec. 25F or not expressly provided for by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. Thus the discharge of the workman on the ground that she did not pass the test which would have enabled her to be confirmed, was retrenchment within the meaning of Sec. 2(OO) and therefore the requirement of Sec. 25F had to be complied with

10. The management has taken a plea that the management was compelled to bring the services of Smt. Nimmi Bai to an end because she was initially appointed subject to the confirmation of her appointment by the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health did not agree to the appointment, as Smt. Nimmi Bai was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange and the Rules require that any person who has to be appointed in a Government service should be sponsored by the Employment Exchange. On the other hand, the Counsel for the workman has taken a plea that want of sponsorship by the Employment Exchange would not render an appointment illegal.

11. In my opinion it is not necessary for me to go into the validity of the appointment of Smt. Nimmi Bai for the simple reason that it has come before me as an uncontroverted fact that Smt. Nimmi Bai was appointed to the post of Glassware Cleaner by a competent authority i.e. Director of the B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory who was fully competent to appoint a workman for that post. After appointment Smt. Nimmi Bai continued to work on that post for about a period of five years. If for any reason Smt. Nimmi Bai was to be removed from the service after a period of over one year, then the management should have complied with the provision of Sec. 25F before her removal. As has been held above, following the principles enunciated in Santosh Gupta Vs. State of Patiala's case (supra), the termination of the services of Smt. Nimmi Bai was retrenchment within the meaning of Sec. 2(OO) of the I.D. Act. Therefore the requirement of Section 25F of the I.D. Act had to be complied by the management before retrenching Smt. Nimmi Bai from the services.

12. Section 25F prescribes that no workman in any industry who has been in continuous service for not less than one year shall be retrenched by the employer until the workman has been given one month's notice in writing indicating the reason for retrenchment and the period of notice has expired or the workman has been paid, in lieu of such notice, wages for the period of such notice, and the workman has been paid at the time of the retrenchment compensation which shall be equivalent to 15 days average pay for every completed service or any part thereof in excess of six months and a notice in the prescribed manner is served on the appropriate Government (or such authority as may be specified by the appropriate Government by notification in the official Gazette).

Smt. Nimmi Bai had undisputedly been in the employment of the management for a period of about five years. Therefore before retrenching her from service, the compliance of Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act was to be complied with by the management. It is uncontroverted before me that the management has not complied with the mandatory provisions of Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act while terminating the services of the workman. Therefore the order terminating the services of Smt. Nimmi Bai, passed by the management being in flagrant breach of the provisions contained in Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act, is illegal. The workman therefore is entitled to reinstatement. I am fortified in my view by the Supreme Court Judgment in State Bank of India Vs. Sundermony (AIR 1976 SC. p. 1111).

13. Issue Nos. 4 & 5.—In view of the findings on Issue nos. 2 and 3 it is held that the management of the B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Madras, was not justified in terminating the services of Smt. Nimmi Bai, Glassware Cleaner, with effect from 17-3-1976.

As regards the back wages, the learned Counsel for the management has vehemently argued that before the decision of the Supreme Court in Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage's case (supra) the B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory was not treated as an industry. Therefore the management did not comply with the provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act. The action of the management in terminating the services of Smt. Nimmi Bai was taken in view of the fact that the Ministry of Labour refused to relax the condition of sponsorship of a candidate by the Employment Exchange for his appointment to a Government job.

In my opinion, the intention of the management in passing the termination order is immaterial, because the order of termination itself is illegal for non-compliance of the mandatory provisions of Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act. The workman had worked in the Laboratory for a period of five years. There was no complaint against her and she has been illegally terminated from the services for no fault of her. There is no iota of evidence on the record to show that she worked anywhere else after her termination from the Laboratory. As a rule, when a workman is reinstated, is entitled to get full back wages with all attendant benefits. Want of malafide cannot be a ground for refusing to extend the benefit to a workman, to which, he is entitled on reinstatement. Therefore I hold that Smt. Nimmi Bai is entitled to full back wages with all attendant benefits.

14. Although the fact of Smt. Nimmi Bai's first appointment as a Laboratory Attendant has been pleaded by the parties but that fact is only to demonstrate the circumstances under which she was appointed on the post of Glassware Cleaner. The first termination of Smt. Nimmi Bai from the post of Laboratory Attendant has neither been challenged nor referred to this Tribunal for adjudication. Therefore I need not go into the validity or otherwise of the first termination of Smt. Nimmi Bai.

15. In the result, I answer the reference as under:—

The management of B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Gundi Madras, was not justified in terminating the services of Smt. Nimmi Bai Glassware Cleaner, with effect from 17-3-1976. The order of termination being illegal, the concerned workman is entitled to reinstatement with full back wages and all attendant benefits. The workman shall also be entitled to get Rs. 250 as costs from the management. An award is given accordingly.

Dated : 14-12-80.

[No L-42012(45)/79-D.II(B)]

A. G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer

A. V. S. SARMA, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 1981

S.O. 224.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Pure Jambad Unit of Bahula Colliery, P.O. Bahula, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 30th December, 1980

MR. JUSTICE R. BHATTACHARYA, M.A., B.L.,
PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL : CALCUTTA

Reference No. 67 of 1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Pure Jambad Unit of Bahula Colliery.

AND

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers—Mr. P. S. Lal Singh, Deputy Personnel Manager, with

Mr. M. P. Roy, Senior Personnel Officer

On behalf of Workmen—Mr. B. S. Azad, General Secretary, Khan Shramik Congress.

STATE : West Bengal

INDUSTRY : Coal Mine

AWARD

This is a reference under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 sent by the Government of India by its

Order No. L-19012/47/75-D-III(B)/D-IV(B) dated 27th July, 1978 to this Tribunal for adjudication of an industrial dispute between the management of Pure Jambad Unit of Bahula Colliery, P.O. Bahula, District Burdwan, hereinafter referred to as "Colliery" and their workmen represented by the General Secretary, Khan Shramik Congress, Cinema Road, Ukhre, Burdwan, hereinafter to as "Union", in the following terms :

"Whether the action of the management of Pure Jambad Unit of Bahula Colliery, P.O. Bahula, District Burdwan in stopping S/Shri Mothura Show, Rajdeo Paswan and Ram Deo Keot, Depot Trammers from work with effect from 5-2-73 is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?"

2. The Union has filed a written statement and its case is that Mothura Show, Rajdeo Paswan and Ram Deo Keot, as mentioned in the Schedule to reference were depot trammers in the service of the colliery. They were appointed in the year 1972 prior to the nationalisation of the coal industry. After the takeover of the management by the Government they still worked as employees of the colliery, but on and from 5th February, 1973 they were stopped from work by the colliery authority. The concerned workmen approached the Manager with a petition dated 27-2-73 but no reply was given. The union approached the Manager through a letter dated 8-3-73 but it was not considered by the Manager. It is alleged that when the colliery was taken over by the Central Government on 31-1-73, the concerned workmen were on the rolls of the colliery. The concerned workmen were trammers and their jobs was of permanent nature. The union now wants reinstatement of the concerned workmen with all back wages.

3. The colliery has also filed a written statement and its case is that the present dispute was referred to the Central Government but the prayer for reference was refused. Subsequently, however, the reference has been made and that when once it was refused, the present reference subsequently made was illegal. On the question of merit, it has been alleged by the colliery in the written statement that a large number of persons intruded to induct themselves in active collusion of the ex-owner of the colliery and the concerned workmen were some of them. When it was made known that a screening committee would be set up to find out bonafide employees of the previous owners at the time of take over, those persons who tried to induct themselves illegally fled away and the concerned workmen were amongst them. Of the three persons we are concerned with, according to the records, Mothura Show had worked the entire week ended on 4-2-73. Ram Deo Keot worked for 5 days and Rajdeo Paswan for all the 6 days of the week as casual depot trammers. They, however, stopped coming from 5-2-73. The names of these three persons did not appear in the B form register maintained by the erstwhile management. The allegation of stoppage of work by the colliery in respect of these persons has been denied. It is also denied that they were either regular or casual workers of the colliery from before. In fact, the colliery wants to say that the three concerned workmen were never in the employ of the colliery and that they were intruders without authority for a week also.

4. In this case Mr. B. S. Azad, General Secretary of the Union appeared on behalf of the workmen and Mr. P. S. Lal Singh, Deputy Personnel Manager with Mr. M. P. Roy, Senior Personnel Officer of the colliery appeared for the management. Three witnesses have been examined on the side of the workmen but none has been examined from the side of the colliery. Several documents have, however, been exhibited on both the sides.

5. WW-1 is Rajdeo Paswan, one of the concerned workmen. From his evidence we get that in 1972 he joined the service. He received one appointment letter from the colliery but he has not brought it. In the second month of 1973, he was stopped from work. He does not remember the date when he was prevented from work. He and Rajdeo Keot went to the Manager Mothura Show was also there. According to him the Manager told them that they might go as there was no work for them. Letter were written to the Manager. From him we also get that before takeover he used to get Rs. 7 per day but when the Government took over the management, he used

to receive Rs. 11 per day. Lakhani Keot was their sirdar. About 20 to 22 persons worked including him. Of them only the three concerned workmen were stopped from work. In their place some other persons were employed. At present he is not doing any work. He was cross-examined. During cross-examination he stated that he worked throughout upto the second month of 1973. In the second month of 1973 he worked for 40 days. This was clearly an answer made due to confusion or he could not follow the question properly. He does not know what is Provident fund and he did not receive any bonus. He has mentioned several names who worked with him. The witness is illiterate, he cannot write or read. He gave his thumb impression on the pay sheet. He does not remember the date when he was stopped from work.

6. The second witness on the side of the workmen is Mothura Show, another workman mentioned in the order of reference. From him we also get that he worked throughout the year 1972 and in the second month of 1973 his work was stopped. He does not, however, remember the date. He has also stated that after the stoppage of his work, he approached the Manager but his prayer for service was refused. He also cannot read or write. From him we further get that Lakhani Keot was his sirdar. He received appointment letter and that might be at his house. The Hazira babu was one Shadanand. During cross-examination he also mentioned several names of his co-workers. He was also shown the wage-sheets exhibited in this case from the side of the colliery and says that he got wages on sheets like them. He showed wage-sheet dated 4-2-73, marked Ext. M-2. He also did not get any bonus. At the time when he joined service he was given a small paper. He has denied the suggestion that he did not work throughout January 1973 or February or that he was an intruder or illegally acted for a few days.

7. The last witness on the side of the workmen is Lakhani Keot referred to by the two other witnesses. Evidence of this witness is that he is working as sirdar of the trammers in the colliery even now. He started his work in the year 1954. He supervised the work of the trammers and whenever there was necessity for labourers, the Malik used to ask him to bring them and he used to bring them and produce them before the proprietor. Lakhani Keot has stated that he knows the three concerned workmen who started work in the colliery one year before the takeover of the colliery by the Government. Of course, he cannot give the year or the month when they first came. He has also mentioned that 22 persons used to work as trammers. This witness has been working for 20 years in this colliery as sirdar. He says that no new persons were recruited in the year preceding the takeover by the Government. This sirdar is also not aware of any Provident Fund. He has denied the suggestion that Rajdeo, Ramdeo and Mothura were not employees of the colliery or that he illegally pushed them as trammers for a period after the takeover. This is a suggestion which does not find place in the written statement. According to the written statement of the colliery, there was a collusion of the previous owners, but there is no mention that any of the sirdars had any collusion in the matter of introducing illegal persons as employees of the colliery.

8. Besides the oral evidence we have got, on the side of the workmen, two pieces of documentary evidence, one is a copy of the letter dated 27-2-73 which was given to the Manager. There is an endorsement about the receipt of the same. This is Ext. W-1. Ext. W-2 is another copy of a letter dated 8-3-73 already mentioned, addressed to the Manager by the Union on behalf of Mothura Show and others. There is also another signature as a token of receipt by the colliery office. When it was offered for being exhibited in this case, an employee of the colliery who was present at the hearing admitted that one of such signatures was his and the other signature in the other copy of the letter belongs to another clerk of the office. In the circumstances there can be no doubt that one letter was sent to the Manager on 27-2-73 stating the grievance that their work was stopped from 5-2-73 although they were regular depot trammers. The other Ext. W-2 is a copy of the letter to the Manager by the Union. It is also dated 8-3-73 making the same allegation about the illegal stoppage of work and these letters were given to the Manager shortly after the alleged stoppage of work. Nobody comes forward from the side of the colliery to say that these letters were not received by the colliery nor

is there any evidence that the Manager gave reply to those letters. On the other hand, the evidence adduced by the witnesses is that although the Manager was approached, the prayer of the concerned workmen was not allowed. If really the concerned workmen were not bonafide employees of the colliery, then certainly the Manager would have replied immediately denying that they were bonafide employees or saying that their work was not illegally stopped. This is a conspicuous circumstance in this case on the background of which the evidence of witnesses examined by the workmen is to be considered.

9. As against the evidence adduced on the side of the workmen, first of all we get at least one wage-sheet containing the name of Ramdeo Keot showing that he worked for six days during the week ending 28-1-73. There is another bunch of the wage sheets, containing the name of Mothura Show and Rajdeo Paswan showing their work for six days during the week ending 4-2-73. According to the written statement of the colliery, during the week ended 4-2-73 Mothura Show worked for the entire week, Ram Deo Keot for five days and Rajdeo for all the six days as casual depot trammers. In the wagesheets produced and exhibited by the colliery we find that during the week ended 4-2-73 Mothura and Rajdeo both worked for six days and the name of Ram Deo does not appear. But Ram Deo's name appears in the wagesheet for week ending 28-1-73 showing that he worked for 5 plus 1 days. When once their names appeared in the regular wagesheets of the colliery, it should be presumed in the ordinary circumstances that they were regular employees of the colliery unless there is evidence contrary to it. The onus rests upon the colliery to prove how their names appeared in the wagesheets, although they were not bonafide employees. Moreover, it is nowhere stated in the documents filed by the colliery that these three persons were casual labourers. In Ext. M-3, the Bonus register, we find the name of Ramdeo Keot at page 111 showing that he worked during the third quarter in the year 1972 and in the fourth quarter of that year his actual attendance was 23. Ramdeo Keot's name further appears in the Bonus register, Ext. M-3(a) showing that he worked in first quarter of the year 1973 and the amount of bonus calculated against him was Rs. 3.54 paise to be paid. It has been argued that this amount was not paid but that is of no relevance when the colliery calculated the amount to be paid and it shows that Ram Deo Keot was entitled to get bonus. This again shows that Ram Deo Keot was a regular employee and not casual. We again find the name of Mothura Show in this exhibit showing that he worked in the first quarter of 1973 and the amount of bonus calculated in his favour was Rs. 3.54 paise. Similarly, the name of Rajdeo Paswan appears showing that he worked during the week ended 4-2-73 and the amount payable as bonus to him was Rs. 3.54 paise. Similarly, we again find Ram Deo's name in Ext. M-3, at page 50 showing that he worked for a period in May 1972 as well as in June, 1972. All these things have not been explained by any witness coming from the side of the colliery.

10. It has been argued by Mr. Lal Singh on behalf of the colliery that the workmen of the colliery were not examined in this case because they will give evidence in favour of the workmen. The co-workers, Hazira babu and other connected officers including Labour Officer and also Personnel Officers could have come forward in this case to give evidence in support of the colliery's case to say that these persons were not bonafide employee or that they did not work as trammers in the year 1972 or in January and upto 4th of February, 1973. No reasonable explanation supported by evidence has been given why they were not examined. Simply because they will give evidence in favour of the workmen does not prove that they will make false statement. I am constrained to hold that the colliery has withheld important witnesses from this case lest they will give evidence against the colliery. None has been examined to prove the genuineness of the Register of employees in Form B marked Ext. M-4. I give no importance to it.

11. Giving my best consideration in the facts and circumstances of this case along with the evidence on record, I can not reject the case of the workmen and the evidence adduced in this case on their behalf. I hold in the circumstances that the three concerned workmen were bonafide employees of the colliery at the time of takeover by the Government and that

they worked upto 4th February, 1973. This fact is very much supported by their sirdar against whom I find nothing to disbelieve him. My finding is that on and from 5th of February, 1973 Mothura Show, Rajdeo Paswan and Ram Deo Kaot, the concerned workmen were unreasonably and illegally stopped from their work and prevented from attending to their duties as employees.

12. The evidence is that since then they are unemployed. In the circumstances, they are entitled to get 50 per cent of their average wages and other monetary service benefits upto the date of reinstatement with all other consequential reliefs, if any, available to them. The colliery shall issue letters to these three workmen for reinstatement within 15 days from the date of publication of this award in official gazette or earlier if they so like. There will be continuity in their service.

13. Before I come to a close, I must record that the question whether this reference is illegal simply because an earlier prayer was rejected has not been pressed. Moreover, since the Central Government was not willing to make a reference earlier, it cannot be said that the Government cannot on further consideration make a reference in suitable cases. It all depends upon the facts and circumstances of the particular case.

This is my award.

Dated, Calcutta,

the 23rd December, 1980.

R. BHATTACHARYA, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-19012/47/75-D III-B/IV(B)]

S. S. MFHTA, Desk Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 1981

का० आ० 225.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि लोकहित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है कि बैंक नोट प्रैस, देवास की सेवा को, जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची में निदिष्ट किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिये लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (द) के उपखंड (vi) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त सेवा को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[नं० एम०-11017/12/79-डी०-1 (ए)]

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 1981

S.O. 225.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S. O. 2060 dated the 15th July, 1980, the service in the Bank Note Press, Devas to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months, from the 15th July, 1980,

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a further period of six months from the 15th January, 1981.

[No. S. 11017/12/79-D.I(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी 1981

का० आ० 226.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि लोकहित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है कि उद्योग, इडिया गवर्नमेंट मिंट, बम्बई को, जो औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची के मद 11 के अन्तर्गत आता है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (द) के उपखंड (vi) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिये तत्काल छः मास की कालावधि के लिये लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[नं० एम०-11017/9/80-डी०-1 (ए)]

एम० एस० सहस्रनामान, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1981

S.O. 226.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the industry, India Government Mint, Bombay, which is covered by item 11 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months

[No. S-11017/9/80-D.I(A)]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Dy. Secy.

S.O. 227.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Port Trust Calcutta and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 1st January, 1981.

MR. JUSTICE R. BHATTACHARYA, M.A., B.L.,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL : CALCUTTA

Reference No. 12 of 1978

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta.

AND

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers—Mr. D. K. Mukherjee Labour Officer.

On behalf of Workmen—Mr. Santosh Kar, President, National Union of Waterfront Workers.

STATE : West Bengal

INDUSTRY : Port.

AWARD

The present reference under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 arises out of an order of the Government of India No. L-32012(1)/77-D.IV(A) dated 11th October, 1977, in respect of an industrial dispute between the management of

the Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta, hereinafter referred to as "Port Trust" and their workmen represented by the General Secretary, National Union of Waterfront Workers, hereinafter referred to as "Union". The dispute has been mentioned in the Schedule to the order of reference as below :

"Whether the management in relation to Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta are justified in treating the period of suspension of Shri B. N. Srivastava, Loco Driver, with effect from the 6th August, 1975 to 21st January 1976 as on suspension? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. According to the written statement filed by the union, the concerned workman B. M. Srivastava was a loco driver under the Port Trust. A chargesheet was served on him on the allegation that he, while functioning as driver on loco No. 18 on 31-7-1-8-75 from 00 hours to 06 hours, deliberately stopped work on the pretext that one of the gauge glass was broken which was supposed to be fitted by himself on being supplied to him from the shed. There was a domestic enquiry where he was found guilty and was punished by a severe censor and also by treating the period of suspension as punishment. The period of suspension was from 6th August, 1975 to 21st January, 1976 when the concerned workman was allowed to resume his duties. Of course, before the final order of punishment he was given a chance to show cause against the proposed punishment. During the period of suspension Srivastava was paid subsistence allowance. Ultimately against the order of punishment Srivastava made an appeal to the Deputy Chairman of the Port Trust but the appeal was rejected. The union took up the cause of Srivastava for treating the period of suspension as period spent on duty. Ultimately the dispute has come before this Tribunal.

3. According to the written statement of the Port Trust, Srivastava was placed under suspension pending enquiry. A chargesheet was served and he was given full opportunity to defend himself at the enquiry. At the enquiry the workman selected his representative to conduct his case. After the enquiry Srivastava was found guilty. Srivastava was directed to show cause why he should not be censured and why the period of his suspension should not be treated as on suspension when he was found guilty. A reply was given by Srivastava and after due consideration punishment as indicated were awarded. It has been stated by the Port Trust that B. M. Srivastava was rightly censured and that his period of suspension was rightly treated as on suspension and not as on duty.

4. A question arose regarding the legality or propriety of the enquiry held against Srivastava and evidence was led in this respect. On this preliminary question an order was passed on 23rd September, 1980 by which I held that the enquiry was proper, valid and legal, that the findings of guilt of B. M. Srivastava were reasonable and that there was no defect in the enquiry. The preliminary point, therefore, went in favour of the Port Trust and against the union.

5. To-day was fixed for hearing of the case on other points. Mr. Kar, now the President of the Union, appeared representing the workman and Mr. D. K. Mukherjee, the Labour Officer of the Port Trust appeared for the management. The parties did not adduce any evidence but argued the case on the evidence on record.

6. The contention of Mr. Kar is that the orders of suspension should have been treated as a period on duty particularly in view of the fact that B. M. Srivastava was on the verge of retirement and that he was falsely implicated in the charge. But this argument is of no avail when he has been found guilty by the Enquiry Officer legally and in view of the evidence collected at the enquiry. It was not a case of mala fides. The question is whether this order of suspension can be passed by way of punishment on the basis of finding of guilt at the domestic enquiry. In the Discipline & Appeal Rules, 1964 followed by the Port Trust there is no provision for treating the order of suspension as punishment. The nature of penalties will appear in Rule 9 of the said Discipline and Appeal Rules. There is no mention of treating the suspension order pending enquiry as a punishment. Clearly, therefore, the order of punishment treating the period of suspension as punishment cannot stand.

7. The next question is whether the period of suspension of Srivastava was legal treating the same as such or whether the said period should be treated as period spent on duty. In this connection Fundamental Rule No. 54B is relevant. In view of that provision unless the order of suspension is found wholly unjustified, the period of suspension cannot be treated as a period spent on duty. In the present case the delinquent filed a petition when he was asked to show cause why the said period of suspension should not be treated as period of suspension but that petition was rejected. Clearly, the Port Trust held that the period of suspension could not be treated as a period spent on duty. In the present case when B. M. Srivastava was found guilty and was penalised by a severe censor, it cannot be stated that the period of suspension was wholly unjustified and/or unreasonable. In the circumstances, the period of suspension pending enquiry against B. M. Srivastava from the 6th August, 1975 to 21st January, 1976 was justified and cannot be treated as period spent on duty. In view of this finding the concerned workman can get no relief. The order passed by me on 23rd September, 1980 on preliminary point, marked Annexure "A", be treated as a part of this award.

This is my award.

Dated, Calcutta,
The 19th December, 1980.

[No. L-32012/1/77-D.IV(A)]

R. BHATTACHARYA, Presiding Officer.

ANNEXURE 'A'

MR. JUSTICE R. BHATTACHARYA, M.A., B.L., PRESID-
ING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. 12 of 1978

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Port
Trust, Calcutta.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers.—Mr. D. K. Mukherjee, Labour
Officer.

On behalf of Workmen.—Mr. S. Kar, Secretary, Natio-
nal Union of Waterfront Workers.

ORDER

Dated, 23rd September, 1980.

This reference under Section 10 of the Industrial Dis-
putes Act, 1947 has been sent to this Tribunal by the Govern-
ment of India, by virtue of its Order No. L-32012(1)/77-
D. IV (A) dated 11th October, 1977. The dispute is between
the employers in relation to the management of Calcutta
Port Trust and their workmen. The industrial dispute has
been mentioned in the following words.

"Whether the management in relation to Calcutta Port
Trust, Calcutta are justified in treating the period
of suspension of Shri B. M. Srivastava, Loco Dri-
ver, with effect from the 6th August, 1975 to 31st
January, 1976 as on suspension? If not, to what
relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. In this case the parties have submitted their written
statements. The management of Calcutta Port Trust, herein-
after described as "Port Trust" inflicted some punishment
including suspension upon B. M. Srivastava, a loco driver
after a domestic enquiry on the ground of some misconduct.
The union not only challenged the allegation of misconduct
levelled against Srivastava but also challenged the legality
and propriety of the domestic enquiry. A preliminary point
has been raised from the side of the Port Trust asking the
Tribunal to decide at the very outset whether the domestic

enquiry was held legally and whether it was proper. Consequently only on the question of legality and propriety of the domestic enquiry, a preliminary hearing has been held.

3. Mr. D. K. Mukherjee, Labour Officer of the Port Trust has appeared on behalf of the management and Mr. S. Kar, the then Secretary, now President, appears on behalf of the union.

4. The grievance put forward from the side of the Union regarding the enquiry is that during the domestic enquiry, although the concerned workman cited names of the witnesses to be examined on his behalf, those witnesses were not examined, that the Enquiry Officer acted as Prosecuting Officer, that the Enquiry Officer falsely recorded that the enquiry was concluded and that the findings were biased. It has also been submitted from the side of the workman that the charge was not made known to the delinquent at the time of enquiry. Mr. Mukherjee for the Port Trust opposed these contentions.

5. In this case Port Trust examined the Enquiry Officer J. N. Roy Choudhury. The Union examined two witnesses, Liaquat and Mohd. Mozahar. The Enquiry Officer has stated that the concerned workman B. M. Srivastava was not working under him. He had no personal knowledge about the subject matter of the enquiry. On being appointed Enquiry Officer, he issued notice to the concerned workman. A notice was also served on S.C. Choudhury, Power Controller on duty at the relevant time. A copy of the memo was also sent to Senior Assistant Superintendent, Transportation to inform the Yard Foreman. At the request of Srivastava he deferred the first date of hearing. The Enquiry Officer asked four fellow workmen of Srivastava to appear as witnesses at the desire of the delinquent. He sent information to those witnesses. The enquiry was held on 12th January, 1976. On behalf of the management only S. C. Choudhury, Power Controller on duty at whose report the proceedings started was examined. At the enquiry Srivastava was represented and defended by M. Kar who has appeared on behalf of the Union before me in this case. After the examination of S. C. Choudhury, Srivastava gave his evidence. Enquiry Officer recorded evidence of S. C. Choudhury and B. M. Srivastava on questioning them S. C. Choudhury was cross-examined by Mr. Kar and Srivastava was examined by Mr. Kar as well. After the evidence of Srivastava the Enquiry Officer asked him to produce his witnesses Srivastava's representative, Mr. Kar who was conducting the case on behalf of the delinquent, told the Enquiry Officer that he did not propose to call any witness and that the case might be treated as concluded. Thereafter the Enquiry Officer wrote that the hearing was concluded and Mr. Kar the representative of Srivastava signed. The Enquiry Officer did not see any of the witnesses cited by Srivastava, although two of the witnesses were spared from duty. There was no prayer from the side of Srivastava that he wanted to examine any witness or that any chance might be given to him for such purpose. There was no objection by Mr. Kar at that time to any part of the procedure followed by the Enquiry Officer. The only request made by B. M. Srivastava to the Enquiry Officer personally was for submission of the enquiry report quickly as he was under suspension for a long time. During cross-examination by Mr. Kar MW-1, the Enquiry Officer has stated that the words "hearing concluded" written by him was not interpolated after the enquiry and in the absence of Srivastava or his representative. He has asserted that they were written by him before Mr. Kar signed on the recorded proceedings. The witness has denied the suggestion that Srivastava or his representative never told that defence witnesses would not be examined. He has denied another suggestion that Mr. Kar asked him at the enquiry why defence witnesses were not being examined. A further suggestion made by M. Kar is that the Enquiry Officer stated that as the concerned workman was going to retire shortly there was no time for examination of the defence witness. This suggestion has also been denied. He has denied the suggestion that he acted both as Enquiry Officer and as Presenting Officer. The Enquiry Officer has stated that he took the statement of S. C. Choudhury and Srivastava. The evidence also shows that S. C. Choudhury was cross-examined by Mr. Kar. The Enquiry report further shows that the Enquiry Officer took down the statement of Srivastava and Mr. Kar examined him also.

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6. Coming to the oral evidence adduced from the side of the union, we find WW-1 is Liaquat. He says that he went to the enquiry to give evidence on behalf of Srivastava and that he told the Enquiry Officer that he had come to give evidence. According to the witness, the Enquiry Officer told him that he would be informed later on. He was not called to give evidence. In cross-examination he has stated that the enquiry was being held inside the room and he was sitting outside. He went there at 4 P.M. and was there till 4.45 P.M. After the enquiry when Srivastava came out he went away with him. During enquiry he did not enter inside the room. Mr. Kar was inside the room during enquiry. He had talked with all persons including Enquiry Officer and Mr. Kar. According to this witness enquiry started at 4.30 P. M. and the enquiry concluded at about 6.30 or 6.45 P.M. The other witness is WW-2 Md. Mozahar. He says that he went to the enquiry not to give evidence but to see the enquiry. Mr. Kar was the Secretary and he was the Vice-President of the Union. He went there on 12-1-76. The witnesses of Srivastava were sitting outside. No witness examined on behalf of Srivastava. According to this witness the Enquiry Officer stated that witnesses of Srivastava would be called on some other day. During cross-examination the witness has stated that after 5 p.m. the Enquiry Officer came out of the room with them and told the witness that there would be no evidence of the witness. At that time he was inside the room. According to him only Srivastava was examined. The evidence of WVs 1 and 2 are unacceptable. Their demeanour has not impressed me at all. Liaquat Ali says that he went there and was there till 4.45 p.m. and again later on he says that at 4.30 p.m. he went there and the enquiry came to an end at about 6.30 or 6.45 p.m. He has further stated that after the enquiry Srivastava came out and he went away with him. The story of his presence at the time of enquiry is a myth. Although according to WW-2 he was present at the time of enquiry as Vice-President of the union, he does not say anything about the suggestion that Mr. Kar asked the Enquiry Officer why defence witnesses were not being examined or that the Enquiry Officer stated that witnesses would be examined on some other date. WW-1 also does not speak about Mr. Mozahar. I have no doubt to hold that these two witnesses on behalf of the union are not truthful witnesses. I do not accept their presence at the time of enquiry.

7. Regarding the evidence of the Enquiry Officer, I find nothing to disbelieve him. The suggestions of Mr. Kar are speculative. In the light of the suggestion Mr. Kar should have been the best witness to depose before me to prove the infirmity of the Enquiry Officer, but instead he has thrown certain suggestions which I thoroughly reject. Mr. Kar is a responsible Officer of the union. He was the secretary at that time. He has been conducting cases before this tribunal on behalf of the union. I cannot accept the suggestion that in presence of Mr. Kar who was conducting the case of Srivastava at the domestic enquiry, the Enquiry Officer could request to examine any defence witness or that Mr. Kar would not make any written protest at the enquiry regarding the non-examination of the defence witnesses.

8. Mr. Kar's first contention is that the charge was not read over to the delinquent at the enquiry and, therefore, the enquiry is vitiated. The charge framed against the delinquent is as follows:

"That the said Shri B. M. Srivastava is charged with misconduct inasmuch as he deliberately did not operate the Loco No. L/18 on 1-8-75 from 00.00 hrs. to 06.00 hrs on a pretext that the gauge glass of the said loco was broken. This was resulted in the shortage of one loco during the above period and the traffic work as suffered almost throughout the whole period."

This charge will appear in Ext. M-2. The reply to the charge of Srivastava will appear in Ext. M-3. In this reply he has denied the allegations made against him and he pleaded not guilty. He mentioned the names of the defence witnesses herein and they were Jonab Hussain Ali and F. M. Basi Khan. He mentioned that the morning duty driver was Jonab Wali Mohammed and the afternoon duty driver was Jonab Liaquat Ali. The Enquiry Officer, it appears, took the delinquent as pleading not guilty and thus started taking the evidence of the company's witness, Srivastava, from his evidence at the enquiry, clearly indicates that he was aware

of his defence. Mr. Kar, a responsible officer of the union was defending him at the enquiry. In these circumstances the mere omission of reading over of the charge was of no consequence and it did not cause any prejudice to the case of the delinquent. The non-reading of the charge at the enquiry does not affect the validity of the enquiry.

9. The next point canvassed by Mr. Kar is that there was no Presentation Officer on behalf of the Port Trust and that the Enquiry Officer acted both as Prosecuting Officer and Enquiry Officer. It appears that at the enquiry the Port Trust sent one witness and the Enquiry Officer took the statement of that witness and put certain question for his satisfaction. Thereafter the witness was cross-examined by Mr. Kar on behalf of Srivastava. Similarly, he recorded the statement of Srivastava as he wanted to say. Thereafter he again put certain questions to him to ascertain certain facts. In these circumstances it cannot be stated that the Enquiry Officer was acting both as a Prosecuting Officer and an Enquiry Officer. Witnesses are produced before him and it is his duty to ascertain facts and for that purpose he has got every right to put questions to the witness. In these circumstances, I do not think that the second point urged by Mr. Kar has got any value.

10. Next it has been argued by Mr. Kar that there is no indication in the records of the Enquiry that the delinquent or his representative who was defending him did not wish to examine any defence witness. It is true that in the record there is no statement that Srivastava or his representative stated that no defence witness will be examined. But after the examination of the delinquent it is stated "hearing concluded" and thereafter the signature of Mr. Kar, the representative of Srivastava appears. The signature of the Enquiry Officer is also there. The words "hearing concluded", and the signatures of Enquiry Officer as well as of Mr. Kar are in the same ink. I cannot accept the suggestion of Mr. Kar that the words "hearing concluded" were subsequently added. The Enquiry Officer during evidence has clearly stated that the defence did not want to examine any witness but on the other hand Srivastava requested him to submit a report as quickly as possible. I have already discussed the evidence of the witnesses regarding this point. I totally disbelieve the evidence of the witnesses examined on behalf of the union in this case suggesting that the Enquiry Officer refused to examine defence witnesses or that he stated that the witness would be examined on some other day. I do not accept the argument of Mr. Kar in this respect.

11. It has been further argued by Mr. Kar that the findings of the Enquiry Officer regarding the guilt of the delinquent are perverse and that they were biased. I have gone through the evidence recorded at the enquiry and I find that the facts and circumstances disclosed by the evidence reasonably support the finding of the Enquiry Officer. I cannot say that the findings are without evidence or unreasonable. It cannot be held that the Enquiry Officer was in any way biased or that his findings were perverse. I do not find any infirmity in the findings of the Enquiry Officer.

12. Lastly it has been argued by Mr. Kar that at the enquiry no Railway rules were produced. Mr. Kar has produced certain general and subsidiary rules of the Railway printed in 1932. His contention is that the driver according to the rules should satisfy himself that his engine was in proper condition and that the driver cannot leave the engine. In this case the allegation was that in spite of supply of gauge glass duly to be fitted he deliberately did not operate the engine on the pretext that the gauge glass of the said engine was broken. It appears that to fit the gauge glass requires about an hour. It was supplied to the delinquent at about 1.15 hours according to the driver. It further appears that according to the driver it was fitted at about 5.30 hrs. On the evidence on record, the Enquiry Officer was satisfied that he deliberately did not operate the loco on a false pretext of the gauge glass being broken. The engine could have been driven. The question of production of railway rules at the enquiry is of no importance and the absence of the railway rules at the enquiry does not render the same as invalid. Giving my best consideration to the facts and circumstances of this case, I am satisfied that the Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry in a fair way giving sufficient opportunity to defence for examination of

the delinquent's witnesses but the delinquent did not like to examine any witness on his behalf. The Enquiry Officer was not biased but he acted impartially. His findings are reasonable and based on evidence and cannot be called biased. In my view, therefore, the enquiry held by the Enquiry Officer was proper, valid and legal. The findings are reasonable. I find no defect in the enquiry.

13. My finding, therefore, on preliminary points goes in favour of the Port Trust and against the Union.

To 5-11-80 for hearing of the case on other points.

R. BHATTACHARYA, Presiding Officer.

23-9-80.

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1981

S.O. 228.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 27th December, 1980.

MR. JUSTICE R. BHATTACHARYA, M.A., B.L., PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

Reference Nos :

29 of 1979
46 of 1979
51 of 1979
67 of 1979, and
8 of 1980

Parties in all the above cases are :

Employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers :

Mr. D. K. Mukherjee Labour Officer.

On behalf of Workmen :

Mr. Saifuddin Ahmed, Jt. Secretary, representing Calcutta Port and Dock Workers' Union.

Mr. S. Kar, Vice-President, representing National Union of Waterfront Workers.

Mr. P. Biswas, Vice-President—do.

Mr. Sunil Das Gupta, Joint General Secretary, representing Calcutta Port Shramik Union.

Mr. H. L. Chatterjee, Joint Secretary represent Calcutta Port and Shore Mazdoor Union.

STATE : West Bengal. INDUSTRY : Port & Dock.

AWARD

These five reference cases under section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, namely, Case No. 29 of 1979, Case No. 46 of 1979, Case No. 51 of 1979, Case No. 67 of 1979 and Case No. 8 of 1980, pending before this Tribunal have been heard analogously, as there is common question of law involved in these cases, on the prayer of the parties and for the sake of convenience, to be covered by a common decision and award.

2. Case No. 29 of 1979 arises out of the Order No. L-32012/13/78-D.IV(A), dated 19th May, 1979 of the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi. The dispute is between the employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Port Trust, hereinafter referred to as the "Port Trust", and the workmen represented by Calcutta Port & Dock Workers' Union, hereinafter referred to as "Workers Union". The industrial dispute is as follows :

Whether the action of the management of Calcutta Port Trust in not treating the period suspension of Shri Kumud Chatterjee, Driver, A. V. Arjun, from 21st August, 1975 to 3rd June, 1976 as period spent on duty, is justified ? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?

To be brief, the case of the workman is that Kumud Chatterjee, an employee of the Port Trust was placed under suspension by the Port Trust by an order dated 27-8-75 with effect from 20-8-75 as he was detained in connection with a criminal case under section 17 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act read with Rules 33(3), (4) and (5) of the D. I. Rules. In that case he was discharged by the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate on 20-5-76 Kumud Chatterjee applied to the Port Trust on 22-5-76 for resumption of his duty. The Port Trust by an order dated 3-6-76 allowed Kumud Chatterjee to resume duty. On 5-6-76 Kumud Chatterjee resumed his duty and he was informed by the management that his suspension from 21-8-75 to 4-6-76 will be treated as on leave. He was allowed full pay leave from 21-8-75 to 18-12-75 and half pay leave from 19-12-75 to 4-6-76. Kumud Chatterjee represented to the authorities for full pay and allowance for the period of suspension as he had been discharged by the court without any prosecution on the prayer of the investigating Officer before any chargesheet could be framed. Kumud Chatterjee was informed by letter dated 6-10-76 that the matter was re-examined but the period of suspension should be treated as on leave. Ultimately a dispute was raised by one of the unions of the workmen and the matter has come up before this Tribunal. That case of the Port Trust, briefly stated, is that Kumud Chatterjee was not fully exonerated and so the period of suspension against Kumud Chatterjee could not be treated as on duty with full wages.

3. Case No. 46 of 1979 referred to earlier arises out of Government of India order No. L-32012/15/78-D.IV(A) dated 12th July, 1979. In this case two workmen, Harihar Ram Dosad and Garju Ahir of the Port Trust are involved and their case has been taken up by the National Union of Waterfront Workers, hereinafter referred to as "Waterfront Workers". The dispute will appear in its Schedule as follows :

"Whether the management in relation to Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta are justified in not treating the period of suspension of Sarvashri Harihar Ram Dosad and Garju Ahir, Trollymen under Chief Engineer's Department, from the 30th April, 1975 to 24th January, 1978 and 20th February, 1978 respectively as a period spent on duty? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?"

To be brief, the case of the workmen is that Harihar Ram and Garju Ahir were falsely implicated in a criminal case under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. They were arrested and detained by the Police and ultimately released on bail. They were suspended by the Port Trust from 30-4-75. Those two workmen were acquitted of the charges framed by the Court and at their request they were allowed to resume their duties. Harihar Ram resumed his duties on 24-1-78 and Garju Ahir resumed duty on 20-2-78. They were asked to show cause why their period of suspension should not be treated under ordinary leave rules. They showed cause but ultimately the management treated the period of suspension as on leave. They wanted that the period of suspension should be treated as on duty. The grievance is that the period of suspension should not be governed by ordinary leave rules to adjust their earned leave and ultimately the dispute has come up before this Tribunal for decision. The case of the Port Trust is that the Additional Session Judge held that the two workmen were entitled to be acquitted of the charges on the benefit of doubt and, therefore, they were not fully exonerated and according to the management the period of suspension was justly treated as a period of leave to be governed by ordinary leave rules.

4. Case No. 51 of 1979 arises out of Order No. L-32012(ii)/78-D. IV(A) dated 31st August, 1979 passed by the Government of India. The concerned workman is Sita Ram Pathak whose case has been taken up by Waterfront Workers against the Port Trust. The dispute has been mentioned as follows :

"Whether the action of the management of Calcutta Port Trust in not treating the period of suspension from the 7th April, 1970 to 1st June, 1976 of Shri Sita Ram Pathak, Diesel Lorry Driver, as period spent on duty, is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

Hert in connection with a criminal case for theft of certain bags of Red Lead Powder belonging to the Port Trust, Sita

Ram Pathak was suspended from 7-4-70 by an order dated 4-4-70 of the Port Trust. The workman was arrested by the Police and subsequently enlarged on bail by the learned Magistrate. Ultimately Sita Ram Pathak was acquitted of the charge and on his prayer he was allowed to resume duties, but the period of suspension was treated under ordinary leave rules by the Port Trust. An appeal was made by the workman but it was of no effect. The workman wants that the period of suspension should be treated as on duty with full wages. The contention of the management of the Port Trust is the same as in other cases. It has been alleged that the learned Judicial Magistrate in the judgement of acquittal gave benefit of doubt to the accused and, therefore, Sita Ram Pathak was not fully exonerated and, as such, he is not entitled to get full wages during the period of suspension as on duty.

5. The next case is 67 of 1979. It arises out of Government of India Order No. L-32012/4/79-D.IV(A) dated 6th October, 1979. The aggrieved workman concerned is Bajrangi Bin, an employee of the Port Trust. The dispute between the parties in this case is whether the Port Trust was justified in not treating the period of suspension of Bajrangi Bin as period spent on duty. The case of the workman is that on 27-3-75 Bajrangi was arrested by the Police in connection with a case under Sections 326/307/34/302 I. P. Code and was detained in jail till 28-5-75. He was acquitted of the charge by the learned Additional Session Judge, Alipore on 7-10-77 and on his prayer he was allowed to resume his duties but at the same time the Port Trust treated the period of his suspension as a period on leave under ordinary leave rules. The Calcutta Port Shramik Union, hereinafter referred to as "Shramik Union" representing the workman contends that the period of suspension should have been treated as on duty with full wages to the aggrieved workman. He got a show cause notice from the Port Trust and he replied that the period of suspension should be treated as on duty but it was of no avail. The Port authority, on the other hand, as contended in other cases also, wants to say in the written statement that in this case also Bajrangi Bin was given benefit of doubt and was acquitted and, therefore, as he was not fully exonerated the period of suspension should not be treated as on duty with full wages.

6. The Reference No. 8 of 1980 arising out of an order of the Central Government No. L-32012/5/79-D.IV(A) dated 21st January, 1980 relates to the dispute as to whether the Port Trust was justified in not treating the period of suspension of Sunil Das, an employee as a period spent on duty. In this case Calcutta Port & Shore Mazdoor Union, hereinafter referred to as "Mazdoor Union" represents the workman. In this case also, as will appear from the written statement filed by the Mazdoor Union, Sunil Das was involved in a criminal case under Sec. 411 of the Indian Penal Code and was arrested. He was kept in the Police Custody for more than 48 hours. He was also suspended by the Port Trust. Ultimately the workman was convicted and was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year, and the Port authority after his conviction dismissed him from service by order dated 14-2-1972. An appeal was preferred against the order of conviction and sentence and the High Court acquitted the appellant Sunil Das of the charge on 11-6-75. The Port authority was informed about this order of acquittal and he was allowed to resume duties on and from 7-7-76, but the order of suspension till the resumption of duty was treated as the period on leave according to ordinary leave rules. The workman wanted that the period of suspension should be treated as on duty when he was acquitted of the charge. The management of the Port Trust, however, in its written statement challenges the claim of the workman and its contention is that as Sunil Das getting the benefit of doubt in the High Court got the order of acquittal, it was not a case when he was fully exonerated for the purpose of treating the period of his suspension as period spent on duty as per fundamental rules.

7. In these cases Mr. D. K. Mukherjee, Labour Officer of the Port Trust appears on behalf of the management. Mr. Saffiuddin Ahmed, Joint Secretary of the Workers' Union, Mr. S. Kar, of the Waterfront Workers, Mr. P. Biswas, Vice-President of Waterfront Workers, Mr. Sunil Das Gupta, Joint General Secretary of Shramik Union and Mr. H. L. Chatterjee, Joint Secretary of the Mazdoor Union appear on behalf of the workmen in Case Nos. 29 of 79, 46 of 79, 51 of 79, 67 of 79 and 8 of 80 respectively.

8. The parties have no dispute regarding the material facts before me as they rely on the documents filed and certain admitted facts not disputed and as such they did not adduce any oral evidence.

9. The main question in this case is whether the order of suspension passed by the Port Trust against the concerned workmen during the criminal cases in which they were involved should be treated as on duty and with full wages after orders of acquittal or discharge as the case may be, from those cases when the concerned workmen were allowed to resume their duties. Mr. Mukherjee on behalf of the Port Trust has contended before me that although the workmen in question were allowed to resume their duties after acquittal and/or discharge, yet as they were not fully exonerated, they were not allowed to have the period of suspension as on duty because they were not honourably acquitted but were given benefit of doubt for their acquittal. Mr. Mukherjee has relied upon Fundamental Rule No. 54B(3). He has incidentally referred me to Fundamental Rule No. 54(2) as well. He has further relied upon a decision of the Punjab High Court in the case of Surjit Singh vs Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railways reported in *Factories Journal Reports*, Volume XXV-1963-64 at page 219. F.R. 54 relates to the cases of reinstatement after dismissal or removal or compulsory retirement of Government servant. Sub-rule (2) of F.R. 54 says that when the authority competent to order reinstatement is of opinion that the Government servant who had been dismissed, removed or compulsorily retired, has been fully exonerated, the Government servant shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule 6, be paid full pay and allowances to which he would have been entitled, had he not been dismissed, removed or retired or suspended prior to such dismissal, removal or retirement. Mr. Mukherjee's contention is that in the present case the concerned workmen were not fully exonerated because the courts concerned acquitted them giving benefit of doubt and that they were not honourably acquitted. In support of this view, as I have already stated, he has relied upon the case of Surjit Singh.

10. I have gone through the decision of Surjit Singh vs. Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway. In this case Surjit Singh was an employee of the Railways. He was placed under suspension on account of a criminal case. He was ultimately acquitted on having been given the benefit of doubt. He was consequently reinstated but for the period of suspension he was not given full wages. The said period was treated as leave, a portion being on average pay, a portion on half average pay and the remaining portion was treated as leave without pay. In that case it was contended from the side of the Railways that Surjit Singh, was not honourably acquitted but was given benefit of doubt and, therefore, he was not fully exonerated. The suspension order, in that case, could not be taken as on duty. In that case in the revisional application before the Punjab High Court, the single Judge Mr. Justice Dua considering the provisions in the Indian Railways Establishment Code held that acquittal by giving benefit of doubt does not by itself or if so fact amounts to acquittal of blame. One case was placed before the learned Judge where it was held that there was no concept like honourable acquittal in Criminal Procedure Code but according to Mr. Justice Dua that was not a case relating to the provisions of Railways Establishment Code. Mr. D. K. Mukherjee for the Port Trust has argued that the management depended upon the decision of Mr. Justice Dua and held that when the concerned workmen got the benefit of doubt to be acquitted, they were not fully exonerated. I am afraid, the authority of the Port Trust has not fully appreciated the provisions appearing in F.R. 54 and 54B. As I have already stated F.R. 54 relates to the cases of dismissal removal and compulsory retirement and reinstatement thereafter. In the five cases before me we have got one case of reinstatement after dismissal and that is in respect of Reference No. 8 of 1980 in which we find that Sunil Das was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment by the trial court and thereafter he was acquitted by the High Court. After the conviction he was dismissed from service by an order dated 14-2-72 but after the acquittal by the High Court he was reinstated and allowed to resume duties on and from 7-7-76. Of the five cases this is the only case which would be governed by F.R. 54(2). If the authority competent to order reinstatement was of the opinion that the concerned workman has been fully exonerated the said workman will be given full pay and allowances for the period of suspension and such period shall be treated as spent on duty for all

purposes as mentioned in sub-rule (3) of Rule 54. Admittedly, the Port Authority while passed orders treating the period of suspension to be regulated by the ordinary leave rules, nowhere has it been stated that Sunil Das had not been fully exonerated. To exonerate a person means to free a person from blame. The High Court while acquitting Sunil Das held that the prosecution had failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt the guilt of the accused and that the appellants were entitled to the benefit of doubt. The duty of the prosecution is to prove guilt of the accused beyond any shade or reasonable doubt and that doubt is the doubt about the truth of the prosecution case that the accused person is guilty. When the prosecution fails to prove its case against the accused, as a matter of right the accused is entitled to get order of acquittal and should be found not guilty of the charge framed against him. There is nothing in the Code of Criminal Procedure that in order to be found not guilty of the charge, there should be any honourable acquittal. Acquittal means clear acquittal. It requires no qualification or attribute, in this connection I may refer to the Division Bench decision of Karnataka High in the case of M. K. Balappachar v. State of Mysore, reported in 1975 Lab. I.C. 1391. Here M. K. Balappachar the petitioner was a revenue inspector and was kept under suspension due to the pendency of a criminal prosecution case against him. He was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge. In appeal the order of conviction and sentence was found bad in law on account of misjoinder of parties, charges or the multiplicity of charge. There was no order for retrial and he was acquitted. The petitioner requested the authorities after the acquittal that the period of suspension might be treated as on duty and be paid full pay and allowance with usual increment. The Government refused the prayer. Before the High Court the contention of the Government pleader was that the petitioner was acquitted on purely technical ground and that he was not honourably acquitted nor exonerated of the blame and, therefore, the petitioner was not entitled to get full wages during the period of suspension as on duty. Several cases were discussed by the Bench including the decision of the Bench of the same High Court in the case of B. V. Seshagiri Rao v. State of Mysore. Quoting from that decision it is stated that the expression "acquitted of the blame" means acquitted of the offence with which a person is charged whether the acquittal is for lack of evidence or on benefit of doubt given to the person concerned. The Bench also considered the case of Md. Ayoub v. Emperor (AIR 1946 Sind 121) where Constantine, J. observed, "once an accused is acquitted, he stands not guilty and there cannot be gradation in a finding of not guilty". In the judgment of Chandrasekhar, J. in the case of M. K. Balappachar we get that the expression "acquitted of the blame" means acquitted of the offence with which a person is charged and once there is acquittal whether due to lack of evidence or on account of defects in procedure or on account of the court extending the benefit of doubt, so long as the acquittal stands the presumption of innocence should be given full effect and also be regarded as being acquitted of the blame suffering from any of the acts or omissions which form the subject matter of the charge against him.

11. In this connection I am referred to the decision of the Calcutta High Court in the case of Ganapada Roy, petitioner vs. Chairman, Commissioners, of the Port of Calcutta and others. This is in connection with an application under Article 226 of the Constitution of India decided by Mr. Justice P. C. Barua. The petitioner in this case, an employee of the Port Trust, was served with an order of suspension during the pendency of a criminal case started against him. After his acquittal by the Magistrate he was allowed to resume his duty. The Port Trust treated the period of suspension under ordinary leave rules. The petitioner wanted that when he was acquitted and fully exonerated, he was entitled to get full wages during the period of suspension and that the period of suspension could not be treated as period of leave. In the order of acquittal passed by the Magistrate it was observed that the prosecution had not been able to establish the case beyond reasonable doubt and hence the benefit of doubt should go to the accused. The petitioner was, therefore, found not guilty and acquitted. The contention of the Port Trust was that the benefit of doubt implied that the accused was not fully exonerated of the charges. It was held by Mr. Justice Barua that there is no such thing as mere acquittal or half acquittal and that an acquittal is an acquittal unless the order is challenged and set aside by a superior court. In that case the authorities did not institute any departmental proceeding against the concerned workman and it could not be stated that the petitioner was not fully exonerated so far

as the authorities were concerned. In those circumstances, it was held that the petitioner was entitled to receive his full pay and allowances.

12. Giving my best consideration in the four cases of acquittal before me, although there is the remark of the courts concerned that the accused persons were entitled to get benefit of doubt as the prosecution have failed to prove it, case, yet when the order of acquittal was there, it was a clear acquittal meaning that the accused persons are free from all blame, imputed on them. Besides as I have already stated, Fundamental Rule 54B(3) which deals with ordinary orders of suspension and its reinstatement thereafter, we get that where the authority competent to record reinstatement is of the opinion that the suspension was wholly unjustified, the Government shall subject to the provisions of rule 8 be paid full pay and sub-rule (4) of Rule 54B says that in a case falling under sub-rule (3) the period of suspension shall be treated as a period spent on duty for all purposes. Admittedly, the concerned workmen in case Nos. 46, 51 and 67 of 1979 were found not guilty on account of benefit of doubt as the prosecution failed to prove the case against them. There was no dismissal order in these cases. The competent authority passing the order of reinstatement ought to have considered and applied their mind to see whether the order of suspension was wholly unjustified as mentioned in sub-rule (3) of Rule 54B. In the present case admittedly again there is no finding of the authority that the suspension order was not wholly unjustified. In my view without paying any consideration to his aspect, there was the simple order treating the order of suspension as period of leave to be governed by ordinary leave rules. Moreover, admittedly, no enquiry was started against the workmen in case Nos. 29, 46, 51 and 67 of 1979 and 8 of 1980. No attempt was made whatsoever by the authority to consider whether the orders of suspension were wholly unjustified as I have already mentioned. In these cases when the persons concerned were found not guilty of charges framed against them, the suspension orders as they stand are wholly unjustified as the alleged connection of the concerned workmen with the crimes for which the orders of suspension were issued was not proved at all. With regard to the case No. 8 of 1980, though governed by F.R. 54(2), it can safely be stated in the facts and circumstances of this case that Sunil Das was fully exonerated and was not found guilty of the allegations and charges made against them.

13. Lastly, before I part with the construction of Fundamental Rules 54 and 54B appearing in Chaudhuri's compilation, corrected upto 31st December, 1977 in its 7th Edition of 1978, I should also refer to F.R. 54 appearing in the Posts and Telegraphs compilation of the Fundamental Rules, Volume I, Section 3, Third Edition (Second Reprint), corrected upto 15th October, 1963, where substantially the provisions of 54 and 54B of Chaudhuri's compilation will appear. In the old Rule 54 there was provision for reinstatement after dismissal, removal and compulsory retirement as well as ordinary cases of suspension. Old F.R. 54(2) clearly speaks of suspension in cases of workman dismissed, removed or compulsorily retired and also the ordinary cases of suspension where no such dismissal or retirement or removal is there. In cases of suspension connected with dismissal, etc. person concerned shall be given full pay and allowances if those persons are fully exonerated. But in case of suspension simpliciter, persons concerned will be entitled to get full pay and allowance in case such order of suspension was wholly unjustified. Practically speaking there has been no difference in Rule 54 after amendment.

14. Now, let me consider the case No. 29 of 1979 where Kumud Chatterjee, a workman is involved. In this case Kumud Chatterjee was arrested under Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 read with Rules 33(3), (4) and (5) of Defence of India Rules. He was ultimately discharged by the learned Magistrate as will appear from the certified copy and there is no challenge about the fact that the Investigating Officer prayed for such discharge and he was discharged. No charge was framed against him. The discharge was for want of evidence. Practically no prosecution case was started against him for want of materials. There can be no doubt whatsoever, therefore, that not only was he fully exonerated but no case could be started against him. Besides the provision in the Fundamental Rules already mentioned, there is one circular which goes to help this

particular workman. A copy of that circular issued by the Port Trust has been filed. Of course the original was filed and taken back by the Port Trust keeping a copy thereof. This circular is No. 6945 dated 31-10-77 issued from the office of the Secretary of the Port Trust. With this circular is attached a copy of the Department of Personnel A.R.O. M. No. 35014/9/76-Est.-A dated 8th August, 1977. It was circulated to different departments for guidance and necessary action. Now, according to O.V. 35014/9/76-Est. A dated 8-8-77, a Government servant who was deemed to have been placed under suspension due to his detention in police custody erroneously or without basis and thereafter released without any prosecution having been launched, the competent authority should apply its mind at the time of revocation of the suspension and reinstatement of the official and if he comes to the conclusion that the suspension was wholly unjustified full pay and allowances may be allowed. In case of Kumud Chatterjee no prosecution was started and the Investigating Officer recommended for his discharge for want of materials. But in this case the Officer concerned did not pay any attention not only to the particulars of the case but also to the circular and the Fundamental Rules. Mr. Mukherjee made an attempt to argue that after the order allowing the workmen to resume their duties, in some cases they delayed for some days in joining and in some cases they applied to resume after some delay and in the circumstances they will not be allowed full wages for the period of delay. This ground was not taken in the written statement of the Port Trust. Neither was this point a basis for treating such period as on leave. I reject this point raised at this stage. In the circumstances of the case, it appears that the authority of the Port Trust condoned such delay.

15. In view of my discussion above, it must be held that the management of the Port Trust acted illegally and without application of mind to the facts and laws to treat the orders of suspension passed against the concerned workmen in all the five cases as period of leave to be governed under ordinary leave rules. In my view in the facts and circumstances of these cases the period of suspension should be treated as period spent on duty for all purposes with full wages and other facilities according to the terms and conditions of service. The orders of the Port Trust authority treating the period of suspensions as period of leave are hereby set aside. The workmen concerned will get relief as indicated.

These are my awards given by a common judgment governing all the cases mentioned above.

Dated, Calcutta,

The 16th December, 1980.

R. BHATTACHARYA, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-32012/13/78-D.IV(A)]

[L-32012/15/78-D.IV(A)]

[L-32012/11/78-D.IV(A)]

[L-32012/4/79-D.IV(A)]

[L-32012/5/79-D.IV(A)]

S.O. 229--In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Madras, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on the 1st January, 1981.

BEFORE THIRU T. SUDARSANAM DANIEL, B.A., B.L.,
PRESIDING OFFICER,

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADRAS.

(Constituted by the Central Government)

Saturday, the 20th day of December, 1980

Industrial Dispute No. 47 of 1980

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between a workman and the Management of United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras-6).

BETWEEN

Thiru B. Kannan, Room No. 8, No. 75, Wall Tax Road,
Park Town, Madras-600003.

Ex. W-3/21-4-78 : Union's notice to the Management
for confirming the services of the workman.

Ex. W-4/26-4-80 : Conciliation failure report.
For Management :

Ex. M-1/14-8-78 : Letter from the Management to the Labour Officer, Madras regarding non-employment of the workman.

Ex. M-2 : Chart showing the periods during which the workman was engaged.

Ex. M-3/27-1-78 : Cash slip for payment of Rs. 8 to the workman.

Ex. M-4/28-1-78 : Cash slip for payment of Rs. 4 to the workman.

Note : Parties are directed to take return of their document/s within six months from the date of the Award.

T SUDARSANAM DANIEL,
Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 1981

का. आ. 230 :—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 18 जनवरी, 1981 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (धारा 44 और 45 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) और अध्याय 5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के अन्तर्गत पंजाब राज्य के निर्म्मलिखित क्षेत्र में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“ज़िला संगरूर में

राजस्व ग्राम मालेरकोटला

हद बस्त नं. 58.”

[संख्या एस-38013/22/80-एन. आई.]

अ पूनन, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th January, 1981

S.O. 230.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 18th January, 1981 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Punjab, namely :—

“Revenue Village Malerkotla Had Bast No. 58 in the District of Sangrur.”

[No. S-38013/22/80-H1]

A. POONEN, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 6th January, 1981

S.O. 231.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur (M.P.) in the industrial dispute between the employers relation to the management of Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government.

BEFORE SHRI A. G. QURESHI, M. A. J.L.B., PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No CGIF/LC(R) (16)/1979

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of M/s. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur and their workmen represented through the General Secretary, Mineral Exploration Corporation Employees Union C/o Advocate S. K. Sanyal, 2nd Floor, Chinna Chambers, Mount Road Extension, Sadar Nagpur, (M. S.)

APPEARANCES :

For Management.—Shri R. K. Sinha, Industrial Relation Officer.

For Union.—Shri P. K. Thakur, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Mineral Exploration DISTRICT : Nagpur (M.S.)

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide it's Order No. L-29011/24/78-D.III.B. Dated 28th June, 1979, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited in not regularising their contingent workers employed for regular type of work and having put in long years of service is justified ? If not, to what relief the workers are entitled ?”

2. After the receipt of the reference the parties were noticed to file the written statements. On 2-8-1979 the management, instead of filing the complete written statement, filed an application raising preliminary objection about the jurisdiction of this Tribunal to try the present dispute. The representative of the Union took time to file the written statement which was allowed and 3-8-1979 was fixed for the same. Again the Union sought time to file it's written statement. Ultimately, on 27-8-1979 the Union filed it's written statement as well as reply to the objection raised by the management regarding the jurisdiction of this Tribunal. But before the rejoinders could be filed by the parties, on 7-2-1980 both the representatives of the parties appeared and stated that they have come to a mutual settlement and have filed a Memorandum of Settlement which they have agreed in the meeting held on 25-9-1979 in the Chamber of Chairman-cum-Managing Director, between management of Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. and Mineral Exploration Corporation Employees Union. The management has submitted an application requesting that an award be passed in terms of the settlement arrived at between the parties. On 7-2-1980 the representatives of the parties have verified the settlement before the Tribunal.

I have gone through the terms of the settlement which appear to be fair and reasonable. The terms being beneficial to the parties are accepted and I pass an award in terms of the Memorandum of settlement which shall form a part of the award as an annexure.

A. G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer

23-2-1980

[No. I-29011/24/79-D. III (B)]

V. GUNASEKARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

Minutes of the meeting held on 25-9-79 in the chamber of Chairman-cum-Managing Director between Management of M.F.C. Ltd. and M.F.C. Employees Union.

The following were present :

From Management's side	Representatives of MECEU
1 Shri K S Mahapatra, Chairman cum Managing Director	1 Shri NK Chatterjee, General Secretary
2 Shri T Poonnose, Director (Technical)	2 Shri DB Roy, Vice President
3 Shri RB Singh, Manager (P & A)	3 Shri KT Kulkarni, Organising Secretary
4 Shri DS Reddy, Drilling Engineer	

Before the meeting of 25-9-1979 discussions were held earlier also on the following demands of the MECEU

- 1 Re-categorisation of contingent workmen
- 2 Regularisation of contingent workmen
- 3 No retrenchment of contingent workmen

Re-categorisation :

Regarding re-categorisation the management agreed for effecting re-categorisation of eligible contingent workmen twice a year. Those eligible upto 30th of June will be considered in July and those becoming eligible upto 31st of December will be considered in January.

Regularisation

Regarding regularisation, a committee was appointed duly to assess jobs of continuous nature on which the representatives of the MECEU were also represented. The report of this committee has been received, recently and its recommendations will be put up to the Board of Directors in its next meeting. Every effort will be made to obtain the permission of the Director General Employment & Training to fill the vacancies, which will thus be available, out of the contingent workmen based on their seniority and subject to their suitability. The work of regularisation of such contingent workmen will be completed within a period of four months from the date of the approval of the Board of Directors.

Retrenchment

The skilled and semi-skilled contingent workmen are not being retrenched on the closure of the camps. The MECEU has been demanding that the un-skilled workmen may also not be retrenched when the camp is closed and they should be given alternate employment. The management of MECEU was willing to give this safeguard to the un-skilled workmen who might have been engaged on or before 1-4-1978. But, later on, as per the discussions held, during which the Union pointed out that 50 per cent of the contingent workmen would themselves not shift to other camps even if they are given alternate jobs, it has been agreed that in case of retrenchment of un-skilled workmen engaged on or before 30-9-1979 the union will be consulted and retrenchment will be resorted to when it would become inevitable. However, those who will be unwilling to go elsewhere, will be retrenched as per due process of law. It is also agreed that all future employment will be made for the specific work or duration of the project/camp. These appointees will be retrenched on the completion of the work/closure of the project camp.

Sd/-	Sd/
(T POONNOOSE)	(NK CHATTERJEE)
Sd/-	Sd/-
(RB SINGH)	(DB ROY)
Sd/-	Sd/-
(DS REDDY)	(KT KULKARNI)

Sd/

(K. S. MAHAPATRA)

PART OF AWARD

New Delhi, the 7th January 1981

S.O. 232.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Bombay in the industrial dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Reserve Bank of India Nagpur and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 23rd December 1980

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO 1 BOMBAY

Reference No CGIT 25 of 1978

PARTIES

Employers in relation to Reserve Bank of India Nagpur
AND

Their workmen

APPEARANCES

For the Employers—Mr R Srinivasan Dy Legal Advisor
Mr K A Najmi Legal Officer

For the Workmen—Mr I K Pande, Authorized Representative Reserve Bank Employees' Association

INDUSTRY Banking STATE Maharashtra

Bombay, the 15th December 1980

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by order No L-12013/58/78-DIIA dated 15th December 1978 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 have referred to this Tribunal for adjudication an industrial dispute between the Employers in relation to the Reserve Bank of India Nagpur and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the schedule mentioned below —

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Reserve Bank India Nagpur in disallowing the leave furlough concession in respect of Shri K D Awasthy in relation to himself and his family members from Rishikesh to Rampur and Badrinath and back by Train is justified? If not to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2 Both the parties filed their say. The workman concerned was asking for the reimbursement of taxi fare to the extent of Rs 1100/- It appears that he had produced an unstamped paper dated 14th May 1977, purporting to be a receipt issued by one Ghadwal Mandal Taxi Chalak Sanah. According to the Bank that receipt did not satisfy the requirements of the Reserve Bank circular dated 25th September, 1975 and hence the claim of Rs 1100/- was declined. Before the Tribunal the Reserve Bank Employees' Association Nagpur on behalf of the workman in reiterating the claim stated that the representation of the workman ought to have been favourably considered by the Bank.

3 The matter was set down for hearing today. But it seems good Offices have prevailed upon both the parties and on discussion the parties have decided that the above dispute should be settled by the Reserve Bank of India making payment of Rs 750/- only to the workman in settlement of all his claim arising under the Reference. Such a 'concipie' has been filed in the proceedings. I find the settlement fair, equitable and just. Hence the following order is passed.

ORDER

The Reserve Bank of India do pay to the workman K D Awasthy a sum of Rs 750/- in full settlement of his claim arising under the Reference. No order as to cost.

C T DIGHE Presiding Officer

[No L 12012/58/78 DII(A)]

S.O. 233.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal New Delhi, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Patiala and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 29th December, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI MAHESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 109 of 1988

Camp at : Chandigarh

In re :

Mrs. Roop Kaur, c/o Shri Jagroop Singh, Village and Post Office Meemosa Tehsil Malerkotla (Punjab) ... Petitioner

Versus

The General Manager, State Bank of Patiala, The Mall Patiala ... Respondent

PRESENT :

Mrs. Roop Kaur, the concerned workman Shri N. K. Kausal, Law Officer of the Bank.

AWARD

The Central Govt. as appropriate Govt. vide its order No. L-12012/19/80-D.II.A dated the 3rd October, 1980 referred an Industrial Dispute u/s 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 to this Tribunal in the following terms :

Whether the action of the management of State Bank of Patiala in terminating the services of Mrs. Roop Kaur with effect from 2-11-1974 is justified ? If not, to what relief she is entitled ?

2. On receipt of the reference it was ordered to be registered and usual notices were sent to the parties in pursuance whereof parties appeared before me today and have submitted a settlement Ex. S/1 and the statements of the workman concerned as also the representatives of the Bank-Management have been recorded in which it is stated by them that 'parties have compromised and the matter under reference has been amicably settled vide Ex S/1. A no dispute award may be made'. In view thereof I am satisfied that the parties have settled the matter under reference ; I am further satisfied from the perusal of Ex S/1 that the settlement is for the benefit of the workman. As such it is awarded that in terms of the settlement Ex. S/1 the matter has been settled amicably and no dispute subsists any longer. The parties would be bound by the terms of settlement Ex. S/1 which will form part of this award. A no dispute award is accordingly made leaving the parties to bear their own costs.

Further Ordered :

That requisite number of copies of this award may be sent to the appropriate Govt. for necessary action at their end.

MAHESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer
Dated : the 29th November, 1980 (At Chandigarh).

[No. L-12012/19/80-D. II (A)]

S. K. BISWAS, Desk Officer

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI (CAMP AT CHANDIGARH)

Smt. Roop Kaur ... Workman

Vs.

State Bank of Patiala ... Management

Reference No. L-120/L/19/80-D.II/A of 1980

Case No. 109 of 1980

Sir,

The workman and the management beg to submit as under :

1. That the above noted case is fixed for 29-11-1980 before the Hon'ble Tribunal, at Chandigarh.

2. That the workman has not yet filed her statement of claim before the Hon'ble Tribunal.

3. That the workman and the management have amicably settled the dispute on the following terms and conditions :

1150 GI/80-12

(i) That the workman will be reappointed by the Management as temporary clerk-cum-cashier in the grade of Rs. 325-1040 with effect from the 3rd December 1980 on usual terms and conditions applicable to the temporary employees in the Bank, but the said reappointment shall be without continuity of service.

(ii) That the Bank shall pay to the workman back wages from 16-1-76 to the date of her reappointment as per agreement dated 2-11-78 entered into with State Sector Bank Employees' Association in full and final settlement of her claim of back wages by 31st December, 1980.

(iii) That the workman hereby relinquishes her claim back wages for the period from 3-11-1974 to 15-1-1976.

(iv) That in the scale referred to above, the workman will have the benefit of increment only for the actual period of temporary service put in by her from 21-7-71 to 2-11-1974 (excluding break days and off days). She will not claim any increment for the period for which the back wages are agreed to be paid to her.

(v) That her absorption in the permanent service of the Bank will depend upon the workman qualifying at the written test and interview thereafter individually. In case the workman absents herself or fails to qualify at the written test and/or interview, her services shall be liable to be terminated according to law.

(vi) That the workman will be offered by the management only one opportunity to appear at the written test proposed to be held in due course.

(vii) That the workman will not claim and the management will not pay any other benefit except what has been agreed hereto above.

For State Bank of Patiala,

J. R. AHLUWALIA, Manager, Personnel Admn.

Sd/-

(Mrs. Roop Kaur)

w/o S. Jagroop Singh

Dated : 25-11-1980

New Delhi, the 7th January, 1981

S.O. 234.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Arbitrator in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Chinakuri 3 Pit Colliery, P.O. Sunderchok, District Burdwan and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 31st December, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI K. SHARAN, DY. CHIEF LABOUR COMMISSIONER (CENTRAL) NEW DELHI AND BY ARBITRATOR APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 10-A OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947

In the matter of Industrial Dispute

BETWEEN

Employer in relation to Chinakuri No. 3 Pit Colliery under Chinakuri Sub-Area, Dishergarh Area of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd., P. O. Sunderchok, Dist. Burdwan (West Bengal).

AND

His workmen represented by the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (AITUC), Prabhat Hotel, G. T. Road, Asansol, Dist. Burdwan (West Bengal).

APPEARANCES

On behalf of the Employer.—1. Shri S. N. Sharma, Dy. Chief Mining Engineer and Agent, Chinakuri Colliery.

2. Shri P. N. Malvai, Dy. Chief Personnel Officer, Dishergarh Area.

On behalf of workmen.—(1) Shri N. Ahmed, Vice-President, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (AITUC), Prabhat Hotel, G. T. Road, Asansol, Dist. Burdwan (West Bengal).

2. Shri Sunil Sen, Organising Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (AITUC), Prabhat Hotel, G. T. Road, Asansol, Dist. Burdwan (West Bengal).

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour published in Part II-Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India dated February 3, 1979 the Arbitration Agreement dated November 27, 1978 to refer for my arbitration under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the industrial dispute between the employer in relation to Chinakuri No. 3 Pit Colliery under Chinakuri Sub-area of Disheigrah Area of M/s. Eastern Coal Fields Ltd., P. O. Sunderchak, Dist. Burdwan (West Bengal) (hereinafter referred to as the management) and his workmen represented by the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (AITUC), Prabhat Hotel, G. T. Road, Asansol (hereinafter referred to as the union), the specific matters in dispute as being under :—

“(a) Whether there is any increase in the work-load of the Timber Mistries and Timber Mazdoors (Timber men) of Chinakuri 3 Pit Colliery, P.O. Sunderchak, District Burdwan of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Ltd. for their job of setting up steel girders and metal sheets in supporting/securing roofs inside the mine, in place of wooden poles and bars?”

“(b) If so, to what relief the workmen are entitled to and from what date.”

2. Both the parties agreed in writing from time to time extending the periods by which I could give my award. As per the last written agreement signed by the parties at Asansol on October 10, 1980 I am required to give my award latest by December 31, 1980.

3. After obtaining written statements of the management and the union and also their respective rejoinders, I heard both parties at Asansol on 7th August, 1980, 8th August, 1980, 9th October, 1980, 10th October, 1980, 13th November, 1980, 14th November, 1980. On behalf of the management 3 witnesses were examined and were cross-examined by the representatives of the union. The union examined 2 witnesses who were cross-examined by the representatives of the management. On behalf of the management 5 number of documents were filed which with the consent of the representatives of the union marked exhibits and taken on record. Similarly, the union filed 4 number of documents which with the consent of the representatives of the management were marked exhibits and taken on record.

4. The case of the management as made out in their written statement and their rejoinder to the written statement of the union in brief is that the Timber mistries were earlier required to erect props to support the roof or to withdraw the same under the roof and in this work they were assisted by Timber mazdoors. With the passage of time and sophistication of coal mining, the basic nature of their work remained the same but instead of using timber they also began to use steel props. The Central Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry (hereinafter referred to as Wage Board) noticed this development and categorised Timber mistries as skilled junior workmen under the designation Timber/Steel prop mistry in category IV. After introduction of sand stowing, the timber mistries/steel prop mistries were required to erect props and barricade of bamboo matting etc. to retain the sand in an area during stowing operations. The mazdoors were known as timber mazdoors and they continued to assist timber/steel prop mistries in their jobs. Prior to nationalisation, Chinakuri No. 3 mine was owned by M/s. Bengal Coal Company Ltd. and much earlier than nationalisation, M/s. Bengal Coal Company Ltd. had introduced not only steel props but also corrugated sheets for the purposes of barricading instead of bamboo matting for retaining the sand in accordance with the direction of Director General of Mines Safety. There has been no change in the nature and quantum of work of timber mistries and timber mazdoors after nationalisation and as such there was no reason as to why they should be placed in different categories. By using steel props and girders, no extra work is being done by timber mistries and timber mazdoors and the grievance of these workmen that by using steel props and girders there is increase in their work-load is imaginary. No dispute on this account was ever raised by any of the unions

which have been functioning at the colliery. The Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (AITUC) has practically no following in the colliery and the union has raised the instant industrial dispute only with a view to getting a foothold in the colliery. The allegation that the management locked out the colliery on 20th November, 1978 is false and mischievous. On the contrary the workmen went on illegal strike on the flimsy pretext that the workmen of timber Department were doing extra work.

5. The case of the union as made out in its written statement is that prior to nationalisation of the Coal Mining Industry, Chinakuri 3 Pit Colliery was owned and controlled by employer in private sector. Even after nationalisation, the local management of Chinakuri 3 Pit Colliery had been following the old anti-labour policy of the erstwhile employer. The erstwhile employer had forcibly increased the work-load of timber mistries and timber mazdoors from time to time against the will of the workmen. The job descriptions of timber mistries and timber mazdoors, have been mentioned in pages 47 and 44 of Volume II of the Recommendations of the Wage Board. The management have been taking extra work from the timber mistries and timber mazdoors without any notice. The extra job which they have been doing are duggi cutting, utilising steel girders and carrying of materials like timber for long distances. The workmen and the union made representations before the management requesting for an amicable settlement. Although the management assented on various occasions for looking into the matter but they never did anything. There was no strike by the workmen as alleged by the management. The workmen concerned had simply refused to do extra work and as a consequence the management refused to allow the workmen of timber Department to work. Although there has been increase in the work-load of timber mistries and timber mazdoors, the management have failed to give any relief.

Case of Timber Mistries

6. According to union there has been an increase in the workload of timber mistries in Chinakuri 3 Pit Colliery of the management consequent upon (i) change in the materials used for providing roof support as well as barricading materials for sand stowing purposes by way of introduction of steel props, steel girders and metal sheets and corrugated iron sheets; (ii) changes in mining conditions; and (iii) introduction of new technology. In support of its case the union has examined two witnesses, namely Shri Mohammad Yasin, Timber Mazdoor (WW1) and Shri Mohammad Sakur, Timber Mistry (WW2). It is evident from the statement of Shri Yasin (WW1) that Timber Mistries working in Chinakuri No. 3 Pit Colliery erect wooden props, steel props and set steel girders, etc. The length of steel girders vary from 8 ft. to 20 ft. and the height of wooden props and steel props vary from 8 ft. to 16 ft. Timber mistries also made duggies and also erect corrugated iron sheets. In the pit of the said colliery where sand stowing work is being done, timber mistries also erect barricades with the help of prattice cloth and also metal sheets. In his cross-examination he further stated that on receipt of direction of Mining Sirdars or Overman, timber mistries measure the width of gallery and depending upon the same they measure and indicate the length of wooden crossbars which are a little bigger in size as compared to the width of the relevant gallery. Thus wooden crossbars which are not of the appropriate sizes are cut to the appropriate sizes by the timber mistries. Smaller wooden crossbars are rejected and replaced by bigger ones and wherever necessary they have to cut to appropriate sizes. Timber mistries mark the position and size of duggies. The diameter of duggies is larger by about 2 inch than that of the wooden crossbars. In rise side of the gallery, duggies are about 1-1/2 ft. deep and in the dipside they are about 1 ft. deep. According to him steel girders used in the colliery are generally of two kinds—one is 6 inches high × 3 inches to 4 inches wide and the other is 8 inches high and 4 inches to 5 inches wide. The length of both sizes of steel girders varies from 8 ft. to 20 ft. In case of steel girders, wherever duggies are considered necessary, they are of rectangular sizes. The sizes of the rectangular duggies meant for steel girders are slightly more than that of the relevant steel girders. It is generally 1 inch to 2 inches more than those of steel girders. However, the depth of duggies meant for steel girders are also same as in case of wooden crossbars, viz. 1-1/2 ft. in rise side and 1 ft. in deep side. He confirmed that steel girders

are never cut to size underground. Only in rare cases timber mistries cut steel girders of appropriate size underground. He confirmed that during the current year there has been no occasion for timber mistries to cut steel girders of the appropriate size. According to him steel girders are heavier than the wooden crossbars of the corresponding length. He has further stated that timber mistries erect chocks with the help of wooden sleepers. Shri Sakul, timber mistry, (WW2) has generally corroborated the statement of WW1. He has, however, added that there is difference in the work involved in setting up of steel girders as compared to setting up of wooden crossbars inasmuch as for setting up of steel girders more brain is required and the steel girders are heavier than wooden crossbars and hence more physical efforts are required for setting them.

7. The union produced relevant extract from Appendix V appended to Vol. II of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry containing the job descriptions of timber/steel prop mistry and stowing mistry (exhibits W.4). According to this, timber mistries are in category IV (skilled junior) as per the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry. The job descriptions of timber/steel prop mistry and stowing mistry are as under :—

"A manual worker responsible for cutting pit props to the correct length for setting them to support thereof and for withdrawing them from under the roof. He works according to directions issued by the mining staff underground. He is generally assisted by one or two mazdoors. 'Cogs' or 'Chocks' are also erected and withdrawn by the timber mistry/steel prop mistry. In collieries where sand stowing is employed he erects props and barricades of bamboo matting, etc. to retain the sand in an area during stowing operations. In such particular circumstances, he may be called 'Stowing Mistry' or 'Boxing Mistry'."

8. The union neither produced any evidence to indicate that there has been adverse change in the mining conditions in the colliery in question, nor any evidence to indicate that there has been change in the technology in the colliery in question so far as provision of roof support or making arrangements for sand stowing are concerned, excepting that instead of the traditional use of wooden props, wooden crossbars, sleepers and bamboo matting for roof support as well as stone stowing purposes, steel props, steel girders, metal sheets and corrugated iron sheets are being used.

9. According to the union, in view of the job descriptions of timber mistries, the work of making of duggies, setting up of steel girders, metal sheets and corrugated iron sheets are not the normal duties of timber mistries. Since timber mistries of the colliery in question are performing above mentioned duties as evident from the statements of WW1 and WW2 there has been increase in the workload of timber mistries. It has been also contended by the union that there has been also qualitative change in the nature of their work because above mentioned work require more skill and physical efforts inasmuch as steel girders are heavier than wooden crossbars of the comparable length.

10. The management has produced three witnesses, viz. Shri B. M. Mishra, Manager, Chinakuri No. 3 pit colliery (MW. 1), Shri G. C. Sharma, Area Safety Officer in Dishergarh area, (MW. 2) and Shri H. C. Dey, Area Manager (Operation) in Kounthuria colliery of the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (MW. 3). Shri B. Mishra, Manager of the colliery (MW. 1) has stated that all timber mistries are in category IV. They erect wooden props, steel props and set up wooden crossbars and steel girders which are their normal duties. For setting up of wooden crossbars, steel girders, they are also generally required to make duggies which is also part of their normal duties. There are separate gangs of timber mistries to perform certain duties in connection with sand stowing. These duties include fixing up of bamboo mattings and also galvanised sheets, if required, with the help of wooden timbers and props. In his cross-examination he has stated that the designation of timber mistries engaged in connection with sand stowing work has not been changed as 'Boxing Mistries' firstly because nature of their jobs is

slightly easier than those of their counterparts engaged in providing roof support and secondly because there has been no demand from them for changing their designations. According to this witness, in the incline of the colliery in question most of the support materials used are wooden. However, wherever necessary, steel girders are also used. Similar is the case with regard to pit of the colliery in question. The consumption of steel girders in both pit and the incline of the colliery is round about less than 1 per cent of consumption of wooden props including wooden crossbars. He has subsequently stated that the consumption of the steel girders in the colliery is less than 0.1 per cent of total number of wooden crossbars and wooden sleepers. The weight of wooden crossbars of 8" in diameter of one ft. length is 7 kg. The weight of steel girders of 6" X 3-1/4" of 1 ft. length is 4.33 kg., that of size 5" X 3" of one ft. length is 3.63 kg., and that of 8" X 4" of 1 foot length is 6.1 kg. Although the strength of the steel girders is comparatively more than that of wooden crossbars, work involved in setting up of steel girders is comparatively easier as compared to setting up of wooden crossbars inasmuch as the weight of a steel girder is less than that of wooden crossbar of comparable length and the quantum of work required to be done in making duggies for steel girders is less than that of wooden crossbars because volume of duggies for steel girders is less than that of wooden crossbars. Shri D. C. Sharma, Area Safety Officer in Dishergarh area, M.W. 2, has stated that in all there are six districts in the colliery in question—two in the pit and four in the incline. In Incline there are development work in all the four districts and such as stowing operation is not being done. In only one of the districts in the pit, sand stowing operations are being done. He has emphatically stated that no steel plate is used to support the roof in the colliery. Occasionally the steel girders are used for supporting the roof. Timber mistries do the work of setting up of steel girders for the roof support. At present steel props are not used for roof support in the colliery. The diameter of wooden crossbars used in that colliery varies from 6" X 8". The sizes of the steel girders used in the colliery are 5" X 3", 5" X 3-1/2" and 6" X 3". The biggest size of a steel girder is 8" X 4". According to him weight of wooden crossbars used in the colliery is more as compared to the weight of the steel girders of same length. The volume of duggies meant for wooden crossbars is also more than that of duggies made for steel girders. Timber mistries in other coalmines perform same duties as those performed by timber mistries in the colliery in question. The nature of duties performed by timber mistries have been same since 1964. He has also stated that the nature of work associated with the setting up of steel girders is comparatively easier than that associated with fixing of wooden crossbars. In his cross-examination he has reiterated that timber mistries in the colliery in question set props, crossbars both wooden and steel as well as set chocks. They also make duggies. He also stated that timber mistries carry timbers, but I am not inclined to give credence to this part of his statement because none of the witnesses of the union stated that timber mistries carry timbers. On the contrary union's witnesses emphatically stated that timbers are carried by timber mazdoors. Shri H. K. Dey, Area Manager (Operation) in Kounthuria area, MW3 has stated that in several other collieries in various parts of the country in which he happened to work, steel supports as props or crossbars or both are used for securing roof, sides of and floors. Wherever conditions of roofs sides are very bad, steel supports are more, but in normal circumstances timber supports predominate. He had also stated that the normal sizes of channels (steel) or steel joints are 2" X 4" or 2-1/2" X 3". They are lighter in weight than wooden crossbars of 6" to 7" diameter of the corresponding length. According to him the workload of timbermen, i.e., timber mistries and timber mazdoors using steel support is lesser in comparison to similar work in relation to wooden crossbars because of the following reasons :—

- (i) Sizes of duggies in case of steel crossbars will be less in dimension because the sizes of the joints are lesser than those of the wooden crossbars;
- (ii) The steel crossbars are lighter in weight than the timber crossbars of comparable length;
- (iii) In case of steel crossbars or supports, the work of cutting and sizing is not to be done by timber mistries, whereas in case of wooden crossbars or supports cutting and sizing is done by timber mistries; and

- (iv) In case of steel supports, cuttings and chipping are not required to be carried out to the surface, whereas in case of timber supports, timber mazdoors and timber mistries are statutorily responsible for removing them to the surface.

He has further emphatically stated that metal sheets are not generally used for roof support but only in odd circumstances, like faulted and crushed zones, corrugated iron sheets are used as lagging. But in this case also, the corrugated sheets is lighter than the corresponding width and length of wooden lagging.

11. From the evidence put forward by the union and the management and also from their respective written statements and rejoinders, it is evident that timber mistries working in the pits and inclines of the colliery in question have been erecting wooden prop as well as steel props. They have been also setting up wooden crossbars as well as steel girders. In accomplishing this task they are also required to make duggies and get the roofs and sides dressed, floors levelled. They are also required to cut down props including crossbars to appropriate size. There is practically no evidence to indicate that timber mistries also set up metal sheets to provide roof support excepting rarely in odd circumstances like faulted and crushed zones when corrugated iron sheets are used as lagging. Timber mistries engaged in sand stowing operations are required to fix bamboo mattings as well as metal sheets with the help of wooden props and timbers. Shri Sunil Sen, representative of the union argued that since the introduction of steel girders and metal sheets, the workload of timber mistries had increased because for setting up steel girders, they have to make duggies and also have to exert more because steel girders are comparatively heavier than wooden crossbars. Moreover, more skill is required in setting up the steel girders. Similarly more skill is required in fixing metal sheets for sand stowing purposes. In support of his argument he has placed reliance on the job descriptions of timber mistries referred to in exhibit W4. According to him as per their job descriptions, timber mistries are neither required to make duggies nor to set steel girders nor metal sheets. Shri S. N. Sharma, representative of the management on the other hand has contended that making of duggies is a normal part of duties of timber mistries. It is also a part of their duties to get the roofs and sides dressed and floor levelled. Without making duggies and getting the roofs and sides dressed and floor levelled, timber mistries cannot set props wooden as well as steel and set wooden crossbars or steel girders. According to him the weight of steel girders is comparatively lesser than the weight of wooden crossbars of comparable length. In this connection he has placed reliance on the statements of management's witnesses as well as exhibits M1 which is an extract from Indian Standards Institution's Hand Book for Structural Engineers indicating the dimensions and properties including weight per metre of rolled steel beams and exhibit M5 which is extracts from Table 12.3 of Vol. I of the book named 'Design of Steel Structures' by Ram Chandra, indicating average unit weight of Sal timbers. He has further contended that whereas in case of wooden props including crossbars timber mistries are required to cut them to proper sizes before using them, they are not required to cut to size steel props or the steel girders, because they are sent underground in appropriate sizes. In this connection he has placed reliance on the statements of management's witnesses which have not been challenged by the union.

12. After carefully considering the evidence of both sides as well as pleadings of representatives of both parties I find that as per the job description of timber mistries (exhibits W4) they are required to use props for setting them to support the roof and also to withdraw them from under the roof. The job descriptions are common for timber mistries as well as for steel prop mistries. Timber mistries as well as steel prop mistries have been placed in same category, i.e. category IV (skilled-junior). For support materials common word, namely, 'props' has been used. The dictionary meaning of the word 'prop' is 'rigid support'. 'Rigid' means not flexible, stiff, unyielding (a rigid bar, stern, frame...) In view of this and also in view of the context in which the word 'props' has been used in the common job descriptions of timber/steel prop mistry. If am convinced that props include wooden props as well as steel props and also wooden crossbars as well as steel girders. I am also inclined to accept the contention of Shri Sharma that admittedly steel props and

steel girders were being used in the coalmining industry and thus were taken into consideration while the Central Wage Board for Coalmining industry gave the job descriptions of timber/steel prop mistry, as reproduced in exhibit W4. Admittedly this position was accepted in the Coalmining industry even subsequently when National Coal Wage Agreement was signed on 11-12-1974 vide exhibit M3 and another National Coal Wage Agreement was signed on 11th August, 1979 vide exhibit M4. It is logical that timber mistries are required to make duggies and admittedly they have been doing so for setting up wooden crossbars. Hence it cannot be said that when timber mistries make duggies for setting up steel girders, they are doing any additional work. From the evidence before me, it is evident that duggies for steel girders are rectangular in size, whereas duggies for wooden crossbars are circular. Making of rectangular duggies is comparatively easier than making of circular duggies. It is also evident that the volume of the duggies for steel girders is lesser than that of duggies made for wooden crossbars. The weight per foot length of steel girders of size 6" x 3" works out to 4.328 kg and that of 5" x 2-1/2" works out to 3.627 kg. As against this, weight per foot length of timber of 8" diameter works out to 8.548 kg and that of timber of 7" diameter is 6.54 kg. It is, therefore, evident that the steel girders are lighter in weight as compared to wooden crossbars (timbers) of same length. Thus no extra physical efforts are required in handling steel girders. As already indicated earlier, metal sheets are seldom used by timber mistries in providing roof support. Even rarely if they are required to use metal sheets, they are lighter than the wooden lagging of comparable size, as is evident from the statement of Shri Dey (MW 3) which has not been challenged. Similarly in the job description of timber mistry/boxing mistry, bamboo matting has been indicated as barricading material by way of illustration, as is evident by the use of 'etc.' after the word "bamboo matting". Timber mistries engaged in connection with sand stowing work are required to erect also metal sheets as barricades.

13. In the circumstances I conclude that there has been no increase in the workload of timber mistries in Chinakuri 3 pit colliery of the management in their job of setting up of steel girders and metal sheets in supporting/securing roofs inside the mine. Accordingly they are not entitled to any relief.

Case of Timber Mazdoors

14. In the colliery in question some timber mazdoors are in category II while others are in category III. On the basis of evidence produced by the union, timber mazdoors carry timbers, i.e., wooden props and wooden crossbars, steel props and steel girders and corrugated iron sheets, wooden sleepers, etc., from different places on the surface to the pitmouth or the mouth of the incline as the case may be. From there they are taken to points nearer to relevant working places through cages and tubes, etc. by workmen other than timber mazdoors. Again from those points they are carried to the relevant working places by timber mazdoors. They assist timber mistries in various duties performed by timber mistries in providing roof support with the help of wooden props, steel props, wooden crossbars and steel girders. They also help timber mistries in making duggies both for wooden crossbars as well as steel girders. They dress roofs and sides and level floors. They also assist timber mistries in erection of props and barricades of bamboo matting as well as corrugated iron sheets to retain sand for sand stowing purposes in one of the districts of the pit of the colliery. The same have been accepted by the management's witnesses. Thus on facts there is no dispute.

15. The contention of the union is that timber mazdoors are not required as per their job descriptions, to carry timbers and other materials. They are also not required to assist timber mazdoors in setting up of steel girders and erection of metal sheets for sand stowing purposes. The representatives of the management have contended that carrying of relevant materials, dressing of roof and sides and levelling of floors are normal part of the duties of timber mazdoors. According to them job descriptions given in Appendix V appended to Vol. II of the recommendation of the Central Wage Board for the Coalmining Industry (exhibit W3) are not exhaustive. According to their job descriptions, they are required to assist the timberstowing mistries in setting timber props, steel props, chocks, barricades, etc. They cannot be said to assist timber mistries unless they perform duties narrated above. Similarly, they are also required to help timber

mistries in making duggles which is very essential for enabling them to set wooden crossbars as well as steel girders. The union has placed reliance on the exhibit W1(a) which is the recasting of circular No. C-6D(IC)/77/2711 dated June, 1977, issued by the Addl. CPO with the approval of the Managing Director, in accordance with the National Coal Wage Agreement-II. Entry No. 21 of the same indicate that the workers engaged in lowering timbers have been put in group IV. Thus according to the union timber mazdoors are not supposed to lower timbers. I do not find any justification in this argument of the union. Workers in Group IV are piece-rated workers and their revised rate as per National Coal Wage Board Agreement I was Rs. 11.59 and full back wage was Rs. 10.63 per day as against the daily rate of Rs. 11.35—0.32—14.55 for the category III daily rated workers. Similarly as per the National Coal Wage Agreement II the basic rate of wages for grade IV piece-rated workers was revised to Rs. 16.70 with full back wage of Rs. 15.75 per day w.e.f. 1-1-1979 as against the revised daily rates of wages of category III daily rated employees being revised to Rs. 16.35—0.42—21/39 w.e.f. 1-1-1979. According to the representatives of the management, the relevant circular (exhibit W3) is a general circular applicable to all coal-mines of M/s Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and not restricted to colliery in question. Entries at Sl No. 21 of the circular are to provide piece rates for lowering of timbers done to meet contingencies. However, it is not relevant. I am inclined to accept this contention of the management. Notwithstanding this, atleast such of the timber mazdoors as are in category III are getting more than what a group IV piece-rated workers are entitled to get as per National Coal Wage Agreement I and National Coal Wage Agreement II for lowering timbers. I am inclined to accept the contention of the management that dressing of roof and sides and levelling of floors are also normal part of the duties of timber mazdoors. Job descriptions of timber (mazdoor)|steel prop mazdoor in category III are as under :

"A workman who assists the timber or the stowing mistry in setting timber props of 10 feet and above, steel props, chocks, barricades, etc. (propping or props mazdoors should henceforward be known as timber mazdoor)"

16. From the above job description it is evident that timber mazdoors in category III are required to assist timber mistries in providing roof support with the help of steel props. Steel props include steel girders because it is evident that same is the position with regard to wooden crossbars inasmuch as corresponding words used in case of wooden supports are 'timber props of 10 feet and above and the words 'wooden crossbar' have not been separately mentioned in the job descriptions, but admittedly according to the union timber mazdoors are required to assist timber mistries in setting up wooden crossbars, although 'wooden crossbars' have not been used in the job description. For reasons already explained while discussing the case of timber mistries, no extra physical efforts or special skill are required in handling steel girders because steel girders are comparatively lighter than wooden timbers of corresponding length. Similarly, lesser efforts and skill are required in making duggies for steel girders. Timber mazdoor in category III has been equated with steel prop mazdoors in the same category. In this context the word 'etc' used after the words barricades in the job description will include barricading materials of steel as well. Thus it is evident that timber mazdoors in category III are required to assist timber mistries in the colliery in question, engaged in stowing operations in erecting corrugated iron sheets or metal sheets for stowing purposes.

However, in this connection it is important to note the job descriptions of timber mazdoors in category II (semi-skilled lower). The same given in Appendix V appended to Vol. II of Recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal-mining Industry (exhibit W3) are as under :—

"A workman who assists timber or stowing mistry in setting props, chocks, barricades, etc. (propping or props mazdoors should henceforward be known as 'timber mazdoors')".

A comparison between the nomenclature and corresponding job descriptions of timber mazdoors in category II and timber mazdoors in category III will indicate that timber mazdoors in category II are supposed to assist timber or stowing mistry in setting wooden props of below 10 feet length only. They

are not required to assist timber or stowing mistries in setting steel props or barricading materials of steel. This is obvious from the conspicuous absence of words 'steel prop mazdoor' in designation column and 'steel prop' in job description column in respect of timber mazdoor in category II. On the basis of the evidence before me, it is evident that all timber mazdoors in the colliery in question assist timber mistries in erecting steel props and setting up steel girders. Timber mazdoors working in that district of the pit of the colliery where sand stowing operation is done also assist timber mistries in erection of corrugated iron sheets for stowing purposes. Such of these timber mazdoors as are in category II are not required to assist timber mistries in erection of corrugated iron sheets or in other words steel metal sheets but as already discussed earlier they have been doing so. Hence definitely there is increase in the workload of timber mazdoors in category II working in the colliery in question.

17. I, therefore, conclude that there is no increase in the workload of such of the timber mazdoors as are working in Chinakuri No. 3 pit colliery of the management and are in category III by doing the job connected with assisting timber mistries in setting up of steel girders and metal sheets and supporting/securing roofs inside the mine. Hence they are not entitled to any relief. However, for reasons already explained earlier, there is increase in the workload of such of the timber mazdoors as are employed in Chinakuri 3 pit colliery of the management and are placed in category II in view of their job of assisting timber mistries in setting up steel girders and metal sheets in supporting/securing roofs inside the mine as the nature of their work are more or less similar to that of their counter parts who are in category III. They are entitled to be placed in category III with all consequential benefits including wages and all allowances to which daily rated category III employees employed in the coalmining industry are entitled as per the accepted recommendations of the Central Wage Board of the Coalmining Industry as modified by National Coal Wage Board Agreement No. 1 dated 11-12-1974 and National Coal Wage Board Agreement No. II dated 11-8-1979 with retrospective effect from November 27, 1978, i.e. the date on which parties signed the arbitration agreement in question.

18. The management shall immediately place the timbers mazdoors in category II employed in their Chinakuri 3 Pit Colliery in category III and give them all consequential benefits including wages, allowances, etc. admissible to daily rated workmen in category III with retrospective effect from November 27, 1978 and pay them arrears of wages within two months from the date of this award becomes enforceable.

This is my award which I have given today, the 31st day of December, 1980.

K. SHARAN, Dy. Chief Labour Commissioner

(Central) New Delhi & Arbitrator.

[No. L-19013/2/79-D.IV(B)]

New Delhi,

December 31, 1980.

S.O. 235.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Madras, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 1st January, 1981.

BEFORE THIRU T. SUDARSANAN DANIEL, B.A., B.L.,
PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
MADRAS

(Constituted by the Government of India)

Saturday, the 20th day of December, 1980

Industrial Dispute No. 46 of 1980

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between a workman and the Management of United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras).

BETWEEN

Thiru P. Kothandam, Room No. 7,
No. 75, Walltax Road, Park Town, Madras-600003.

AND

The Assistant General Manager,
United India Insurance, Co., Ltd.,
No. 5, Greams Road, Madras-600006.

REFERENCE :

Order No. I-17012/5/80-D.IV(A), dated 29-7-1980 of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

This dispute coming on for final hearing on Wednesday, the 10th day of December 1980 upon perusing the reference, claim and counter statements and all other material papers on record and upon hearing the arguments of Thiru C. Govindarajulu, President and V. G. Ramaswamy, General Secretary of the State Labour Union for the worker and of Thiruvalargal S. Jayaraman and M. R. Raghavan, Advocates for the Management and this dispute having stood over till this day for consideration, this Tribunal made the following.

AWARD

This is an Industrial Dispute between the workmen and the Management of United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras-6 referred to this Tribunal for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Government of India in Order No. L-17012/5/80-D.IV(A), dated 29-7-1980 of the Ministry of Labour, in respect of the following issue :

Whether the action of the management of United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras in their Regional Office at Madras in terminating the services of Shri P. Kothandam, Packer, with effect from the 11th May, 1978 is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?

(2) This facts leading upto this dispute are as follows : Respondent-Management is United India Insurance Company Limited, No. 5, Greams Road, Madras-6, Tamil Nadu. The claimant is Thiru P. Kothandam. He was employed in the Stationary Cell of the Regional Office of the Respondent-Company in Thambu Chetty Street, Madras-1 in Packing Section on a daily wage of Rs. 8 from February, 1977. He was not in the continuous employment of the Respondent-Company. The last day on which he was employed by the Respondent-Company was 10-5-78. Admittedly, there was no charge against the Claimant and no enquiry and no notice as such was issued for terminating the employment of the Claimant. There is no controversy that the Claimant was not employed by the Respondent-Company on any regular basis. As a matter of fact, there was not even any order appointing the Claimant under the Respondent-Company. There was no specific terms and conditions of contract of service for the Claimant. He was purely engaged temporarily on daily wages and his services were not utilized by the Respondent-Company when there was no necessity to call for any additional hand. Although payment was paid on the basis of Rs. 8 per day he was paid Rs. 4 on half-a-days.—vide Exs. M-3 and M-4. Ex. M-2 is the Chart showing the different spells in which the Claimant had worked under the Respondent Company from February, 1977 to May, 1978. Admittedly, during this period from the date of his first employment until the date of his last employment, the first employment being in February, 1977 and the last employment being in May, 1978, the Claimant was employed for a total period of 113 days only. Thus, admittedly, the Claimant has not completed 240 days of service in any period of 12 months as contemplated under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(3) When the Respondent-Company has dispensed with the services of the Claimant on the completion of the work for which he has engaged it no longer open to the Claimant to contend that he has any vested right as such to be continued in the employment of the Respondent-Company. Admittedly, Claimant was purely engaged temporarily on daily wages and his services were dispensed with after the completion of the work for which he was engaged. However, it is claimed that the Respondent-Company has victimised the

Claimant because the Claimant through State Labour Union demanded that the services of the Claimant should be regularised and therefore the Respondent-Company has dispensed with the services of the Claimant. It is true that Ex. W-3 is the notice sent by the State Labour Union which is sponsoring the case of the Claimant on 21-4-1978 calling on the Management to make this Claimant Thiru P. Kothandam and another Thiru B. Kannan in I.D. No. 47 of 1980 as permanent workmen. The Claimant and the other were only engaged on daily basis that they have not put in 240 days of service in any period of 12 months. But as the Claimant has put in only 113 days of broken service within a span of 15 months it was not for the Respondent-Company to send any replies such to Ex. W-3. Merely because the Management did not send any reply to Ex. W-3 and subsequently the Claimant had no employment under the Management from May, 1978 it does not necessarily follow that for ulterior consideration, the Claimant has been victimised or that for any extraneous consideration, the Respondent-Company has refused to give employment to the Claimant.

(4) Admittedly, the Claimant had been employed for a period of 113 days from February, 1977 to May, 1978 within a span of 15 months in broken spells. Therefore it is clear that the Claimant has not completed 240 days of service in any of 12 months as contemplated under Section 25-B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Therefore Prima facie the Claimant cannot seek to claim any redress under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. However, quite conscious of this position, the authorised representative for the Claimant, the State Labour Union draws my attention to Section 41 of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947. But even then, the services of such a person must have been employed continuously for a period of not less than six months. However, if the Claimant is entitled to claim any relief under the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, it is open to him to move the appropriate authority to get his relief and further more. Respondent-Company is constituted under the National Insurance Act and therefore under Section (4) of the Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 it is exempt from the operation. Ex. M-5 is the copy of the procedure to be followed in the General Insurance Industry for Recruitment of Clerical and Subordinate Staff. At the best, the Claimant would come only as a subordinate staff. Clause 16(e) of Ex. M-5 at page 5 lays down that for recruitment of Peons should have passed Middle School level and should be able to understand simple English and should also have knowledge of one of the regional languages. Apparently, neither the Claimant Thiru B. Kothandam nor the Claimant in I.D. No. 47 of 1980 Thiru B. Kannan has studied upto Middle School or able to understand simple English apart from Tamil. Therefore it is pretty clear that this Claimant and the Claimant in I.D. No. 47 of 1980 are not even qualified to be a Subordinate-Staff under the Respondent-Company. Looked at from any point of view, either on merit or on law, this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to grant any relief to the Claimant.

(5) In the result, an Award is passed dismissing the claim of the Claimant. No costs.

Dated, this 20th day of December, 1980.

T. SUDARSANAN DANIEL, Presiding Officer

WITNESS EXAMINED

For both sides : None.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

For Management

Ex. W-1/16-6-78—Union's notice to the Management for reinstatement of the workmen.

Ex. W-2/24-7-78—Application of the workman under section 2-A of the I.D. Act, 1947 filed before the Regional Labour Commissioner, (Central), Madras.

Ex. W-3/21-4-78—Union's notice to the Management for confirming the services of the workman.

Ex. W-4/29-4-80—Conciliation failure report.

For Management

Ex. M-1/17-8-78—Letter from the Management to the Labour Officer, Madras regarding non-employment of the workman.

Ex. M-2—Chart showing periods, during which the workman was engaged.

Ex. M-3/27-1-78—Cash slip of the management for Rs. 8/- paid to the workman.

Ex. M-4/28-1-78—Cash slip of the Management for Rs. 4/- paid to the workman.

Ex. M-5—Procedure to be followed in the General Insurance Industry for recruitment of clerical and subordinate staff.

T. SUNDARSANAN DANIEL, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-17012/5/80-D.IV(A)]

NOTE : Parties are directed to take return of their document(s) within six months from the date of publication of this Award.

New Delhi, the 8th January, 1981

S.O. 236.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Pench East Sub-Area of Western Coalfields Limited, Post Office Parasia, District Chhindwara and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 19th December, 1980.

BEFORE SHRI A. G. QURESHI, M.A. LL.B, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(51)/1980.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Pench East Sub-Area of Western Coalfields Limited P.O. Parasia, District Chhindwara (M.P.) and their workmen mentioned under the Schedule to the reference order, represented through the M. P. Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, M. P. Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Branch, P.O. Parasia, District Chhindwara (M.P.).

APPEARANCES

For Union—Shri S. S. Bharadwaj, Secretary.

For Management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal District : Chhindwara (M.P.)

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on it by clause 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, has referred the following industrial dispute, for adjudication, vide Order No. L-22012(4)/79-D.IV(B) dated 7th July, 1980. The reference as inadvertently sent to the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta but subsequently the reference order was forwarded to this Tribunal vide Ministry's letter No. L-22012(40)/79-D.IV(B) dated 28th July, 1980:—

“Whether the demand of the M. P. Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (INTUC), Chandametta, for absorption of Shri Shah Munabbar S/o Sukratimiya as Chowkidar in Rawanwara Khas Colliery of Western Coalfields Ltd., Pench Area, Parasia, is justified? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled; and

Whether the action of the management of Pench Area of M/s. Western Coalfields Ltd., in not regularising the 29 workmen of Rawanwara Khas Colliery (Names given in the annexure) in category I is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?”

ANNEXURE

S/Shri

1. Ganesh Singh
2. Chunni.
3. Manak
4. Hukum
5. Sukhu Gouli
6. Samu S/o Mungaji
7. Maniram
8. Govind
9. Sukhman S/o Jandu
10. Bhaiyalal S/o Jhanka
11. Tularam
12. Soopchand
13. Manesh
14. Jhenaram, S/o Ginda
15. Sarti
16. Premchand
17. Shyam
18. Nanhe
19. Punaram
20. Ganaram
21. Rakhau
22. Kodu
23. Majar Singh
24. Shiwa
25. Bhaiyalal S/o Bajari
26. Babulal S/o Chaku
27. Jhandu S/o Kishan
28. Ghudan
29. Ramkishan

2. On receipt of the reference order dated 7th July, 1980 along with Ministry's letter dated 28th July, 1980, parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claims. Both the parties filed their respective statements of claims on 22-9-1980 and the Union's rejoinder was received in the Tribunal on 13-10-1980. The Management sought adjournment for filing their rejoinder and documents which was allowed and the case was fixed for the purpose on 11-11-1980. On 11-11-1980 both the parties submitted that there is likelihood of compromise. As such the case was adjourned to 12-11-1980 for filing of compromise petition. On 12-11-1980 parties did not file the compromise settlement hence the case was again fixed for filing of rejoinder and documents by the management on 2-1-1981. In the meanwhile good sense prevailed upon the parties and they have settled the present dispute amicably and filed a Memorandum of Settlement dated 10-12-1980.

I have perused the terms of the settlement dated 10-12-1980 by which the parties agreed to the following after a prolonged discussion between themselves.

- (1) Shri Shah Munabbar S/o Sukratimiya on compassionate and humanitarian grounds will be designated as Chowkidar with immediate effect. The Union agrees that they will not quote this as precedence in future.
- (2) It is agreed that S/Shri Ganesh Singh and 28 other Wagon loaders of Rawanwara Khas Colliery will be absorbed as trammers and shall be deployed in under ground/surface depending upon their job requirement with immediate effect.
- (3) In view of the item No. 1 & 2 of the above referred settlement the dispute of Shri Shah Munabbar S/o Sukratimiya and Ganesh Singh and 28 others stand fully and finally resolved.

The above settlement has been signed by Shri S. S. Bharadwaj on behalf of the Union and Shri Hanumant Singh, Deputy Personnel Manager, of the management. The aforementioned terms of settlement appear to be fair and reasonable and are in the interest of the workmen concerned as well as to the Union. Hence the settlement is accepted and an award is recorded in terms of the settlement which shall form part of the award.

A. G. QURESHI, Presiding Officer

[No. L-22012/40/79-D.IV(B)]

S. S. MEHTA, Desk Officer

(3) In view of the item No. 1 & 2 of the above referred settlement the dispute of Shri Shah Munabbar S/o Sukratimiya and Ganesh Singh and 28 others stand fully and finally resolved.

Representing Union
(S. S. Bharadwaj)
Witness :

Representing management
(Hanumant Singh)

1.

2

ANNEXURE

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT

FORM 'H'

(See Rule 59)

Representing management—Shri Hanumant Singh, Dy. Personnel Manager, W.C.L. Pench Area.

Representing Union—Shri S. S. Bharadwaj, Secretary, M.P.R.K.K. Maz. Sangh (INTUC), Chandametta.

SHORT RECITAL OF THE CASE

The Ministry of Labour, Government of India, vide their Order No. L-22012(40)/79-D.IV(B), dated 7th July, 1980 referred the following dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal Jabalpur under section 7(a) of I.D. Act.

Whether the demand of the M. P. Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (INTUC), Chandametta, for absorption of Shri Shah Munabbar S/o Sukratimiya as Chowkidar in Rawanwara Khas Colliery of Western Coalfields Ltd., Pench Area, Parasia, is justified? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled; and

Whether the action of the management of Pench Area of M/s Western Coalfields Ltd., in not regularising the 29 workmen of Rawanwara Khas Colliery (Names given in the annexure) in category I is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?

After prolonged discussion both the parties have agreed to come to the following terms of settlement.

- (1) Shri Shah Munabbar S/o Sukratimiya on compassionate and humanitarian grounds will be designated as Chowkidar with immediate effect. The union agrees that they will not quote this as precedence in future
- (2) It is agreed that S/Shri Ganesh Singh and 28 other Wagons loaders of Rawanwara Khas Colliery will be absorbed as trimmers and shall be deployed in under ground/surface depending upon their job requirement with immediate effect.

- S/Shri
1. Ganesh Singh
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 11. Tularam
 12. Soopchand
 13. Manesh
 14. Jhenarum S/o Ginda
 15. Sarti
 16. Premchand
 17. Shyam
 18. Nanhe
 19. Punaram
 20. Ganaram
 21. Rakhau
 22. Kodu
 23. Majar Singh
 24. Shiwa
 25. Bhayyalal S/o Bajari
 26. Babulal S/o Chaku
 27. Jhandu S/o Kishan
 28. Ghudan
 29. Ramkishan.

PART OF AWARD